

Chaska Valley Herald.

L. DuTOIT & CO., Publishers.

CHASKA.

MINNESOTA.

THE NEWS.

Crimes.

A lumber merchant near Detroit, named Miller, and his clerk, were shot dead while they were at their desks on the night of the 23d. The shots were fired through a window by a discharged laborer.

The crooked whiskey seizures still continue in San Francisco.

The second trial of P. P. Wintermute, for the murder of Gen. Cook, is in progress.

Theodore Titon has filed notices of trial against Henry Ward Beecher, Thos. Kinsella and the Brooklyn Eagle.

Great excitement is reported in the vicinity of Halifax, occasioned by the burning of several barns. A man named Robbins recently murdered his wife, and the property destroyed belongs to the deceased woman's relatives.

It is supposed the murderer is lurking in the vicinity, and a hundred men started out to hunt him down on the woods.

An express car on the Union Pacific railroad was robbed, a few days since, while the car was in motion and the messenger asleep.

The thieves got on top of the car and climbed down through the window.

A handsomely dressed young woman endeavored to swindle a Broadway bank of St. Louis out of \$5,000 by a forged check, but was suspected and arrested, together with a male companion.

State treasurer Josephus Sary, Jr., is charged with embezzling State funds to the amount of four thousand dollars.

Col. Longstreet, of the bankrupt firm of Longstreet & Dennison, Syracuse, N. Y., has "succeeded."

Depredations in Texas by the Mexican robbers continue.

Casualties.

The ship *Winn* has arrived at San Francisco from Liverpool, with twenty-four cases of scurvy in the crew of forty. The disease is of a malignant type.

At Columbus, Ohio, as Mr. Isaac Williams, with his wife and child, was crossing a bridge the horse became frightened and plunged down the embankment into the river.

The waters swept the child from his mother's arms and he was drowned. The parents were rescued with difficulty.

Ten lives were lost by the sinking of the steamer *Comet* on Lake Superior.

Ralston, the president of the suspended Bank of California, committed suicide, after resigning his position.

A nephew of Gov. Cochrane, and a negro, were lately killed by a train of cars while driving across the track.

A. Corwin & Co., one of the largest manufacturing firms in the country, have failed.

The propeller *Persian* was destroyed by fire, on Lake Erie, near Long Point. The officers and men floated about upon the hatches, until picked up by a passing steamer.

From Abroad.

Russia is moving for a general intervention in Turkish affairs. The czar says it is not his wish nor intention to keep the peace of Europe, but insists upon the right to proceed seriously with reform, and that his intolerable rule must cease.

Patrick Fitzgerald, a real estate broker of Springfield, Mass., has failed for \$150,000.

The "sea-serpent" is spending the summer off Cape Cod, and the stories brought into Boston and Philadelphia by sailors who have lately seen it are marvelous.

Official reports show that the wheat crop of Austria and Hungary is far below the average.

A congress of journalists in Germany has adopted resolutions asking imperial legislation in behalf of the liberty of the press.

Commodore James Goodenough of the English navy was lately shot with a poisoned arrow by a native Australian, and has since died.

On the arrival of the U. S. war vessel at Tripoli, to demand satisfaction of that government for insults to the American minister, the officers were also grossly insulted. An apology was afterward made to them, but refused in the case of the minister.

The president of Ecuador was lately assassinated by an official whom he had displaced.

Capt. Webb, an Englishman, has succeeded in swimming across the British channel in 21 hours and 40 minutes. The English press pronounces this the greatest physical feat of the century.

Disasters.

The prospect for serious trouble between England and China daily becoming greater.

The differences between England and China have finally been amicably arranged.

Disasters.

A company has been organized to build a narrow gauge railroad from Omaha to the Black Hills.

A dispatch from Washington says the Georgia negro case is "put up" for political effect.

During the past year the Chicago & North western railway has had 116 miles of steel track laid. The net earnings of the road were \$1,360,167.64.

Ex-Representative J. M. Wilson has been appointed assistant U. S. attorney for the district of Columbia, for the prosecution of the treasury thieves.

T. H. Helmholtz, the Dutch man, lately returned to America with the intention of again going into business. His reception by "particular friends" was not, however, that he has been taken to an insane asylum.

The failure of Duncan, Sherman & Co. has been traced to riotous living. It cost the senior member \$75,000 a year for personal and family expenses. In ten years the firm has spent \$2,000,000 for "board and clothes."

The Democratic majority in the Alabama constitutional convention will be sixty-three. Revised census returns of Wisconsin show the population of the State to be 1,556,690.

A little has been picked up at Port Hope, Mich., containing a message from Donaldson, written when 3,000 feet in the air and the storm coming on. The balloon was getting out of order and the gas escaping fast. The last words were "Watch out!"

The Secretary of the Treasury has appointed another commission to examine the Chicago custom house, and if possible to tell what should be done with the white elephant.

The second "International" swimming match between Coyle of Chester and Johnson of England took place in the Potomac river on the 24th. Coyle was taken from the water at the end of the sixth mile. Johnson was more than a mile in advance, and continued to the end of the course—ten miles—and came out looking quite fresh.

The United States circuit court has confirmed the sale of the Northern Pacific railroad.

The greenback convention at Detroit was a total failure. Of the ten thousand seats which were provided, but six hundred were occupied.

Minnesota and Wisconsin have the highest wheat average and Nebraska the lowest.

Oldblair, the Welsh giant, is said to be dying of consumption in New York city.

The Mississippi Valley Trading Company is an organization of American and English capitalists which promises to become of the greatest importance. At a recent meeting of the

American board of directors, arrangements were made for visiting all the railroads connecting with the Mississippi Valley, and ascertaining facilities for the transmission of merchandise and products, and to find the most inviting fields for immigration.

The Bank of California suspended on the 26th, after a run of a million and a half. The officers do not expect to resume, but say the assets will cover their liabilities. The failure created the greatest excitement, and a run was commenced on the National Gold Bank and the San Francisco Bank, both of which could not hold out unless more gold could be obtained.

The largest sugar importing house in the United States, Sterling Brothers & Co., of Baltimore, has failed. Liabilities \$2,500,000.

A party of Black Hills miners have returned to Bismarck, and report having found iron which panned a hundred dollars a day.

The Government has appeared before the decision of the Court of Claims awarding the son of the late Stephen Douglas for cotton destroyed in the late war.

The National Gold Bank and the Merchants Exchange Bank of San Francisco suspended on the day following the failure of the Bank of California.

The liabilities of the Bank of California are about \$19,000,000 and the assets not far from \$7,000,000.

Before committing suicide Mr. Ralston transferred all his property to Senator Sharon, of Colorado, for the benefit of his creditors.

Commercial Matters.

Receipts of wheat from farmers August 28. The new elevator are steadily on the increase, the amount to-day aggregating about 700 bushels. Price to-day \$1.05@1.10.

A fairly active movement is noted in corn, quotations remaining at 72¢ to 73¢ on track; 75¢ to 76¢ on hand.

Oats—New are offering freely at 40¢ to 42¢. Old 50¢ to 52¢ on track, 55¢ to 56¢ on hand.

Flour—Demand is good, and straight grades of XXXX are in active request at \$5.50 to \$5.75; XX \$4.50 to \$4.75; X \$3.50 to \$3.75. Oat meal \$5.00.

Provisions—Pork, prices steady at 22¢ to 23¢. Hams 13¢ to 14¢. Shoulders 10¢ to 11¢. Cured hams 14¢ to 15¢; legs 15¢. Clear sides 16¢ to 17¢. Bacon 16¢ to 17¢.

Eggs are coming forward in an improved condition with the market active and firm at better figures. We quote 11¢ to 12¢.

Butter—Fair demand for good grades for local trade. In wooden packages, 16¢ to 17¢. Shipping grades dull at 13¢ to 14¢.

Cheese quiet and in light demand at 11¢ to 12¢. New potatoes nominally 40¢ to 45¢, with light movement.

Lemons—New fruit, very choice, \$12.00 to \$12.50.

Apples—All fruit from favorite packers sell quick at \$4.50 to \$5.00.

MILWAUKEE, August 30. 9:30 A. M.—Receipts 91,700 bushels; shipments 25,200. Liverpool improving.

P. M.—Wheat unsettled. No. 1 \$1.30; No. 2 \$1.25; old \$1.32; new \$1.19 to \$1.26; No. 12 \$1.28; August \$1.19; September \$1.19; October \$1.19.

CHICAGO, August 30. 9:50 A. M.—Wheat opened at \$1.13; for September, now active and higher at \$1.14; for September, offered at \$1.14; for \$1.17.

11:30 A. M.—Wheat firm at \$1.16 to \$1.17 for August; \$1.14 for September and \$1.14 to \$1.15 for October. Corn quiet and weak at 61¢ to 64¢ for September and 65¢ to 65¢ for October. Oats quiet at 39¢ for August and 35¢ for September. Rye quiet at \$1.04; for September, offered at \$1.04 for October. Barley quiet; \$1.03 bid and \$1.04 asked for October.

Attempted Assassination of a Government Detective.

(Chicago Times, Aug. 24th.)

Last May when the government secret service men visited Chicago and raided the distilleries and manufacturers, there was a man in the employ of the Chicago Police named L. E. Miller.

He was a gangster. He was intimated, and an investigation seemed to justify the intimation, that Miller had been derelict in the performance of the manifold duties which his position entailed upon him.

He was charged with having in several instances openly violated certain sections of the law. He was dismissed, but no charges were ever preferred against him. It was hinted at the time in certain circles that the action of the government in dismissing Miller was received with a genuine chuckle by the ring.

Whether true or not, Miller seems to have harbored no revenge in his bosom for those who had dismissed him, for very soon after he went to the government officials and presented to them a huge bundle of damaging testimony which, when turned loose, would prove a destructive avalanche to the ring in its city domain.

The ring comprised men of influence and social standing such as few could claim. The mass put out by Miller was gotten up so minutely, so pointedly, so convincingly in every detail, that the officials saw in it a destructive weapon with which they would knock to atoms every vestige of corruption remaining, and bring out the perpetrators collectively.

It was not singular that so valuable a man should be taken again into the fold. He was returned to Chicago with instructions to assist secretly in the schemes and plans of the government officials in their labors of obtaining further evidence against the ring.

He rendered valuable service to the treasury officials. The ring remained in blissful ignorance of the capacity in which Miller was working. This only gave him a better chance to play upon the best cards, for his previous connection with the government as gauger gave him an inside track upon which to work from the start.

A short time after he had been employed in this work the assistant chief of the secret service, Benson, came by way of Chicago on route for St. Paul, Minn., for the purpose of bagging a nest of counterfeiters, the result of which raid had appeared in the *Times*. Miller was employed by Benson to assist in this work.

The capture was an extensive one, and the participants in it at once came prominently before the public. Of course, Miller was as prominent as any of the others, and especially prominent to the ring.

He saw that he must necessarily be identified with the interests of the government. They were aware, it is intimated, what leverage Miller held under their positions, and knew if he ever pulled down upon their heads the wrath of the law, they would be ruined.

One evening, not long after the haul of counterfeiters was made, Benson and Miller sat in council in the corridor of the Commercial Hotel. An agent of the whiskey ring, by the way, and noted the fact. He quickly slipped away, but Miller seems to have had a conviction from that very moment that he was marked and shadowed. The prediction followed him and he was right. It still he worked on with his accustomed quietness. Whatever fears he may have had, his worst one was that he might be ousted by some legerdemain put in operation by the government.

He did not seem to think that the steps which were being taken by the government were dodging him meant more harm than good. At last the supposition

is that the same element which chuckled when he was cut off, and grew morose when he returned, knew how to plan its own mysterious game in a manner which would so effectively squelch Miller that he would never "squeak" again.

Last Friday evening he was out for a stroll in one of the distant streets of the city. As he was turning a corner, under a gas light, a figure that was both muscular and active, with a face well shadowed, sprang before him and presented a pistol, which he discharged.

The ball took lodgment in one of Miller's arms, inflicting an ugly wound, and the assassin of darkness fled under the cover of night. The government took care of Miller, and he is to-day under its protection. He will be closely guarded until his recovery.

The attack on Miller has placed the agents of the government on their guard and so closely have they kept this matter guarded that it was only with the utmost difficulty that the facts given above could be obtained. Miller's wound is not serious, the ball having passed through the fleshy part of his arm, and not his heart as was intended. Life is now being nursed in a quiet locality, the location of which the few who know it refuse to disclose, intimating their belief that the matter is of great importance to do so, as they are convinced that the assassin was hired to murder him and that the ring is determined to put him out of the way if possible.

A Thief Fatally Wounds a Man and Washes His Face Before Leaving.

The associated press telegrams west of Chicago dropped the account of the probable murder of Mr. J. B. Arnold, of New York, Saturday night, the 21st, and only mentioned it in Monday's account of arrests made. It appears that Mr. Noe, who is head of the firm of Noe & Sons, of New York, was in the city on Saturday night, and went to his store to see if it was all right. He had a valuable lot of feathers there, several thousand dollars worth, compressed in a comparatively small bale, and he was fearful that burglars might carry it off.

Entering the store, he proceeded up stairs through the various floors until he reached the topmost floor, where he found a thief preparing to carry off feathers through the scuttle to the roof. Mr. Noe, who although an elderly man, was quite hale and muscular, nothing daunted, grappled with the thief as the latter was trying to escape through the scuttle, and endeavored to pull him back.

The thief struck Mr. Noe on the head, knocking him down. Mr. Noe rose to his feet and had a hand-to-hand conflict, and at times the battle favored first one and then the other. At length, after a long struggle, a man by the name of Mr. Noe, who was a police officer, saw the struggle and ran to the aid of Mr. Noe, who was now on his hands and knees, and was unable to get up. The robber, not satisfied that Mr. Noe was powerless to do a further harm, laid his hands together with a cord, and then rolled the victim's pockets of a gold watch and a sum of money. Then he got a pail of water and washed the blood from Mr. Noe's face, after which the rascal made good his escape from the building.

Mr. Noe became very pale and conscious, and his screams and groans were heard by a woman, the wife of a janitor, who lived in the top story of an adjoining building. She walked along on the roof of the building, and saw Mr. Noe lying on the ground, and she called out to him. She found Mr. Noe lying on the ground, and she called out to him. She found Mr. Noe lying on the ground, and she called out to him.

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Mrs. Lincoln Pronounced Sane.

A gentleman representing the Chicago *Times*, having recently visited Mrs. Lincoln in Dr. Patterson's insane asylum at Batavia, Ill., for the purpose of testing the condition of her mind, communicates the result of his observations to the public.

In the course of a long conversation with the lady, in which subjects were introduced which would seem most likely to agitate her, there was not a sign of weakness or any abnormal manifestations of mind. She appeared in perfect health, but said that when she returned from Florida she had been suffering from fever and her nervous system was somewhat shattered.

If she manifested any eccentricities at that time, she attributed them to the then condition of her health. She made no complaint of her treatment. She thought she would like a little more liberty to drive out, and a little more liberty to receive her friends. She exhibited marvelous charity through the entire course of the interview for those by whose instrumentality she had been placed there.

The gentleman who had been visiting her, whatever condition of mind Mrs. Lincoln may have been in previously, she is unquestionably *compos mentis* now, and ought not to be deprived of her liberty.

Monday evening received letters from *Times* called on Mrs. Myra Bradwell, at her residence on Michigan avenue, Chicago, and obtained from that lady some interesting particulars concerning Mrs. Lincoln.

Mrs. Bradwell has been a warm personal friend of Mrs. Lincoln for some years, and has been in active correspondence with her during the past year. She has been associated with her intimately, and has been able to observe her mental condition during the past few weeks this lady has visited Mrs. Lincoln at Batavia several times, and has conversed with her for hours. She has occupied the same room and the same bed with her, and has received letters from her full of sensibility, affection and pathos.

"What have you to say concerning Mrs. Lincoln's condition," Mrs. Bradwell asked the reporter, after disposing of the preliminaries of the subject.

"I am extremely reluctant about saying anything about this matter at the present time," replied the lady, "on account of the unpleasant situation of things."

R. I am informed that you have visited Mrs. Lincoln several times recently, and have had long conversations with her?

Mrs. B. So I have. I have always had the tenderest regard and love for Mrs. Lincoln, and during her stay in Florida received many long and beautiful letters from her. I was exceedingly sorry when I learned of her alleged insanity and of her confinement in an asylum at Batavia. I wondered what could have occurred to unbalance her mind so suddenly. It was a matter of the greatest surprise and astonishment to me.

R. Do you think Mrs. Lincoln is insane?

Mrs. B. I will be frank with you in answering that question. I think Mrs. Lincoln is sane, and I think she is sane behind bolts and bars than any other person whose sanity is not questioned. She is no more insane than I am.

R. What was the object of your visit to Batavia?

Mrs. B. I felt a deep interest in the welfare of Mrs. Lincoln. I went to see her and converse with her for two hours. I obtained permission of Dr. Patterson to visit her again. I went again and again, and I am now on my way to Chicago, Mrs. Bradwell.

Mrs. B. Upon my return to Chicago from my first visit I obtained an interview with Mr. Robert Lincoln. I told him what I thought of the condition of his mother, and I referred to my long acquaintance with her. He acknowledged to me that he thought I was acting for what I deemed the best interests of his mother, and he said that he would see that she was properly cared for.

Mrs. B. I had a long conversation with her. She promised to receive her sister and take care of her. Mrs. E. told me that she had received a letter from her mother, and that she was very much interested in her.

Mrs. B. I did. I made a visit to Springfield. I had a long conversation with her. She promised to receive her sister and take care of her. Mrs. E. told me that she had received a letter from her mother, and that she was very much interested in her.

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THE NEWS.

A dispatch from Trenton, N. J., says the delinquency of the State Treasurer amounts to \$200,000.

Church, late head of the ribbon department of Jaffray & Co., New York, who absconded with \$40,000, has been arrested in Montreal.

Fifty thousand dollars worth of crooked whisky has been seized at San Francisco.

The trial of Wm. Westcott, indicted for aiding in the abduction of Charlie Ross, is in progress in Philadelphia.

Two men in Texas fought a duel in the dark on Sunday night—distance four feet. One of them was killed.

Ex-Judge Mitchell, of Quincy, Ill., was shot and badly wounded by the husband and brother of a woman of whom he testified in a church trial that she was guilty of improper relations with her pastor.

An attempt was lately made to bury the body of a Protestant in a Catholic cemetery, at Montreal, when a mob of five hundred French Catholics, gathered at the gate. Shortly after the arrival of the hearse the crowd increased to thousands, and the stone of the coffin was thrown at the corpse until the procession retired from the gates, unable to enter the body. Several people were badly injured, among them the driver of the hearse.

Six murderers were executed at Fort Smith, Ark., on the 26th, at the same place.

An Italian painter attacked a constable in New York was asked to contribute to an entertainment at a club-lake at which were several Congressmen and other men of note, and while repeating a passage from Shakespeare, put a revolver in his hand and blew out his brains. At his funeral were the Italian Consul General in New York, the Italian Consul, the Italian Vice Consul, Signor Theodore Prosser, the brother of the late mayor Havens, and a large number of Italian-Americans.

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The liabilities of the Bank of California are about \$19,000,000 and the assets not far from \$7,000,000.

Before committing suicide Mr. Hal-ton transferred all his property to Senator Sharon, of Colorado, for the benefit of his creditors.

Edwin B. Smith is the New England lawyer to be appointed First Assistant Attorney General of the United States. His commission was sent to Long Branch Friday for the signature of the President.

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue has awarded the contract for printing check stamps to the Graphic Company of New York.

The Atlantic Mills, of Lawrence, have resumed operations, after being idle for seven weeks. The stock on hand has been sold to good advantage and there is a chance now for steady work for thousands of hands.

It is reported that some heavy stock brokers and others who have borrowed large sums, in one case amounting to half a million dollars, for the benefit of the Bank of California, securing their own bills payable with stock of the bank, are likely to become heavily involved. Stock of the Bank of California could not be given away at present.

About fifty suicides are reported for the first week in August, caused by insanity, domestic trouble and financial disaster.

A prominent banker of San Francisco reports that the immediate cause of the demand by the directors of the Bank of California for Ralston's resignation was a discovery by the directors during their investigation of a large number of bills receivable from irresponsible individuals, aggregating in the neighborhood of \$1,000,000, with no collaterals. He also said it was the intention of the directors to have subsequently called Ralston into their counsel to answer for the bills.

At a soldier's reunion in Caldwell, Idaho, Senator Cockerill, of Missouri, an ex-Confederate general, declared that it was passion and not patriotism which prompted him to take up arms against the government.

The Merchants' Exchange bank of San Francisco has resumed payments, and the panic was on the 1st inst., declared over.

Gen. A. Smith, Brigham Young's next best man, died at the residence of his son, at Salt Lake City, of a fatal ailment, and left a fortune of millions of dollars in the United States Treasury.

The public debt was reduced, \$1,057,000 in the month of August.

The California election resulted in the election of the Democratic ticket by a large majority, together with at least three Congressmen. The Independents, heretofore affiliating with the Republicans voted with the Democrats.

Assurance is given that the Bank of California will resume payments, and the effect on business prospects is improving.

Hon. M. J. Fletcher, commissioner of pensions, has resigned.

Goldsmith sold a rifle in 2144 at the Hotel de Ville, Paris.

The colored leader of the reported Georgia insurrection has been found not guilty.

Commercial matters.

Wheat—Receipts quite liberal under the circumstances, and firm at \$1.00 1/2.

The market is unsettled, owing to the doubt as to the outcome of the present crop.

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St. Louis City Complaint About Rogers.

(St. Louis City Telegram, Aug. 20, to Chicago Inter-Ocean.)

Miners from the Black Hills are now almost daily arriving. Most of them come via Cheyenne and the Union Pacific Railroad, and complain bitterly because they were not allowed to come out the nearest and cheapest route. Mr. Z. Swearingen, who has been in the hills twice since last spring, and whom John-son arrived here from the hills to-day. They state that they were allowed to come out unmolested via Laramie, but they attempted to come out via the St. Louis route. Major Howard, agent at Spotted Tail, has been making himself particularly obnoxious to the miners and military by his interference. Mr. Swearingen, who is well known here and perfectly reliable, says Major Howard told fifteen of the most influential Indians of his agency to his (Swearingen's) claim, showed them how to swindle out gold, and in the presence of Swearingen and others advised the Indians to go to the grand council and use their influence with the Sioux to retain their possession of the hills. He assured them they were rich in gold, and that the Indians could institute suit against the government to obtain \$500,000 damages, which suit he urged them to commence at once. Swearingen and Johnson bring out fine specimens of gold, silver and lead ore. Mr. Chas. Balbach, Superintendent of the Omaha and Great Northern Company, assayed several specimens of ore brought out by them, and in a certificate dated the 27th of August says: "I have carefully assayed samples of the Black Hills left with me by you."

Gold ore, \$240.53 per ton.

Silver ore, \$1,700 per ton.

Lead ore, 34 per cent. lead.

The specimens left for assaying were considerably below the average of what exists in the hills in inexhaustible quantities. Mr. Swearingen leaves here on Wednesday to attend the grand council at Red Cloud, and says unless a treaty is promptly concluded the miners are likely to return to the hills and occupy their claims.

The Grand Sioux Council.

Twenty-five thousand Sioux are expected to be in attendance upon the negotiations for cession of the Black Hills. They will expect to be fed by the government. The commission which will conduct the negotiations for the government consists of Senator Allison of Iowa, chairman; Senator Howe of Wisconsin; Capt. W. H. Ashley of Nebraska; Col. G. B. Peck of South Dakota; and Hon. H. M. H. of the Senate Episcopal mission; Gen. A. H. Terry, U. S. A.; and Gen. A. G. Lawrence of Rhode Island; with John S. Collins, Post-Trader at Fort Laramie, as Secretary, and Al. Swabner of Fort Dodge, Iowa, as Clerk.

The work of the commission will be difficult. The Indians are said to have made up their minds to demand a most extravagant price for the hills, country and it is also said, but probably untrue, that they have been put up to this by the square men, half breeders, traders, contractors, employees, and others who derive most profit for large appropriations for Indians. The demand that will be made is a sum of \$7,000,000, one suit of clothes annually for every Sioux, man, woman or child, and full rations also, for a period of fifty years, or, in all, say \$11,000,000. On the other hand it is expected to have the Indians, who are said to be discontented, except by one amendment to secure the cession of the hills country for a specified sum, leaving the question of subsistence and annuities pretty much to the discretion and goodwill of Congress.

There is danger of a failure in making any treaty, and should that happen there will be troublesome times all along the Sioux border and probably desperate fighting between the Indians and the thousands of gold-seekers who are as likely to push into the reservation again as soon as they are satisfied the country will not be peacefully opened, as they would if it was.

What It Costs to Carry the Mail.

The following is the cost of mail service in operation July 1, 1875:

Maine..... \$29,324 14
New Hampshire..... 114,056 84
Vermont..... 102,847 89
Massachusetts..... 405,571 11
Rhode Island..... 102,847 89
Connecticut..... 211,105 72
New York..... 1,637,329 12
New Jersey..... 1,149,666 65
Pennsylvania..... 829,721 43
Delaware..... 33,233 17
Maryland..... 317,491 61
Virginia..... 355,728 34
North Carolina..... 145,559 92
South Carolina..... 202,282 59
Georgia..... 172,526 10
Florida..... 274,773 75
Alabama..... 113,196 65
Louisiana..... 287,771 55
Mississippi..... 227,560 40
Tennessee..... 246,269 75
Kentucky..... 282,084 83
Indiana..... 1,188,902 29
Illinois..... 1,014,615 91
Michigan..... 321,212 21
Wisconsin..... 212,149 63
Minnesota..... 231,589 58
Iowa..... 479,302 99
Missouri..... 789,121 31
Arkansas..... 212,281 59
Louisiana..... 230,490 12
Texas..... 547,578 54
Indian Territory..... 202,282 59
Kansas..... 411,964 40
Nebraska..... 459,310 70
Dakota Territory..... 117,471 71
Montana Territory..... 100,460 50
Wyoming Territory..... 131,219 22
Colorado..... 168,090 21
New Mexico Territory..... 158,545 73
Arizona Territory..... 54,912 66
Utah Territory..... 131,219 22
Idaho Territory..... 82,814 00
Washington Territory..... 153,940 64
Oregon..... 184,774 02
Nevada..... 168,092 45
California..... 752,711 63

Total..... \$15,253,118 46

The Chancery Case.

In the Western trial at Philadelphia on the 1st and 2nd inst., Walter Ross testified to his identification of the dead burglars, Mosher and Douglass, as the men who carried away his brother Charles, and two short-handlers, who were certain reports of Western's statements the reward offered for recovery of the boy. Superintendent Walling of the New York police force also testified as to his employment of Western to assist him in capturing Mosher and Douglass, and that Western deceived him by a succession of false reports.

The New York Herald of the 24 publishes what purports to be an interview regarding Charlie Ross, wife of Dr. Mosher, the generally acknowledged victim of Charlie Ross, which is of an improbable character, it is that Mrs. Mosher says Charlie Ross is living. Her alleged statement is full of contradictions, and the interview is perhaps a creation of the brain

of some Bohemian. There is nothing in the story to show that Mrs. Mosher is in New York.

By a Log Chain Round His Neck Dragged Three Miles.

In the afternoon of August 23d, Alvah Sloper, a farmer in the town of Orwell, Oswego county, N. Y., sent his son William, aged 15, to the lot for the sake of the farm, where he had been hit to a stump by a log chain, telling him to go to a neighbor's on another road for a pair of trucks. The boy started off with the oxen, and was not seen again until nine o'clock that evening, when three men found the oxen on a by-road, dragging his lifeless body with the log chain hooked around his neck. All his clothes had been stripped off, except his shoes and the wristbands of his shirt; his neck was broken, his skull crushed, and his body frightfully bruised and broken.

The trail, being followed back, was seen to begin at a point not over ten rods from the stump to which the oxen were harnessed, and where they went for them, and it was ascertained that he had been dragged more than three miles over rough and stony roads, through fields and over a wood lot where the timber had recently been cut.

His hat and shreds of his coat, vest and trousers were found at various points along the road. The affair aroused the intensest excitement in the neighborhood, and at first it was believed that the boy had been hit by a log chain, and that he must have been murdered. A corner was called, and the jury, after a thorough investigation, returned the verdict that "the boy was hit by a log chain and being dragged by a yoke of oxen for a mile or more over a rough and stony road, by which he sustained injuries about the head and neck, which resulted in his death."

The jury also found that the boy was hit by a log chain, and that he must have been murdered. A corner was called, and the jury, after a thorough investigation, returned the verdict that "the boy was hit by a log chain and being dragged by a yoke of oxen for a mile or more over a rough and stony road, by which he sustained injuries about the head and neck, which resulted in his death."

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POETRY.

THE OLD HOMESTEAD.

BY H. H.

It may be small and poor and lowly, yet
We love it all as a memory may fit
Her chambers (all) and time and care may chill
Her heart, yet stands the dear old homestead
In picture that we never can forget
At sudden thought of it our eyes will fill;
When we are old, see journey to it still;
Though it changes live in it, our loving debt
We pay the same.

I think it is like this
That sits in Heaven, though no joy for them;
Look back upon the little planet earth
And come, upon our bright and sunny days,
Sweet winged angels, flying down to gaze
On this old homestead, where they had their
Birth.

MISCELLANY.

LETTER FROM ABROAD.

Ceylon.

POINT DE GALLE, May 23, 1875.
Editor of St. Paul Dispatch:
This is a fortified town in Ceylon, situated upon a rocky promontory at the southwestern extremity of the Island; and having been favored with fair winds and pleasant weather, our journey from Australia here was a very short one. Ceylon, which is the serenity of the Arabian Nights, the centre of Buddhism and the garden of India, passed through various Eastern rules until it became successively the property of the Portuguese, the Dutch, and was finally ceded to the English, by the treaty of Amiens, in 1812.

Under this latter rule the Island has vastly improved; the tangled jungles cleared and forests felled to make way for plantations of coffee, whose produce they say is already sufficient for the consumption of the whole of Great Britain. They also possess a large commerce in cinnamon, nutmegs and other spices. I visited the cinnamon gardens and was much pleased. Cinnamon is the second bark of a kind of bay tree, which scarcely grows anywhere except in the Island of Ceylon. The root of the cinnamon tree divides into several branches. It is covered with a bark, gray without and red within. The leaf is long and pointed, the blossoms are small and white and of a very pleasing smell, very like the Lily of the Valley. When the tree is two years old, the two barks are taken off. The outer bark is good for nothing, but the inner one is dried in the sun, when it rolls up of itself, about the size of a finger, and this is what we call cinnamon.

The nutmeg is a beautiful tree, all parts of it, even the leaves aromatic, but only the nutmegs and the mace are exported. The fruit is of an oval form, about the size of a peach, and of a deep reddish orange color. The nut is covered with three coats. The first falls off of itself when it is ripe; the second then appears, which is very thin and delicate; it is taken off with great care from the nut and exposed to the sun to dry; this is the mace. The third coat is immediately next the nutmeg.

They take the nut out of its shell, and put it into lime water for some days, and then it is ready to be sent abroad. It yields annually three crops. The first which is plucked in April is the best; the other crops are gathered in August and December. One of the most noticeable results of English enterprise in Ceylon is the fine roads that traverse every part of the Island, connecting the various parts of the country. The roads are of an altitude of more than six thousand feet above the sea.

The road from Galle to Colombo is, in its peculiar style, very beautiful. It is a perfect avenue of palm trees, over sixty miles long, with a rich undergrowth of smaller trees, many of them gorgeous with flowers and overhung with climbing plants. Myriads of birds of the most beautiful plumage dwell in the branches, whilst in every direction are to be seen clouds of butterflies of every shape and hue, and now and again, as a foil to the picture, you will see the hideous but harmless iguana (lizard) crossing the road and hissing at its retreats. We were accompanied in most of our drives, by a gentleman, long a resident of the country and who gave us much interesting information, pointing out the different varieties of trees and explaining them to us.

Of the numerous gifts of Providence to the natives of this country, I think the coconut palm should rank first. It grows from thirty to sixty feet in height, and is crowned at the top by a verdant capital; it has no branches, properly speaking, but the leaves are from twelve to fourteen feet in length, with a strong middle rib; under this foliage bunches of blossoms, clusters of fruit and other things arrived at maturity, appear mingled together on the same tree; there appears to be no part of it that is not put to some use.

The trunk furnishes very good timber, and the leaves make an excellent thatch, as well as common umbrellas, mats, brooms, and other articles. The nuts not only furnish delicious milk and a kernel sweet as almonds, but when dried and pressed afford abundance of pure sweet oil, which is extensively used in cooking and for burning in lamps, while the refuse feeds their cattle and poultry. The shell makes cups, bowls and other domestic utensils, while the husk is of the greatest importance, being manufactured into ropes, twines, cables, and cordage of every description, which is more durable than that of hemp.

In the Nicobar Islands, which is covered with forests of coconuts, the natives not only build their vessels, make their sails and cordage and supply them with provisions, but provide a cargo of arrack, oil, jaggery or palm sugar, coconuts, coir, cordage and other articles, entirely from this tree.

Many of the trees are not allowed to bear fruit, but the bud from which the blossom and fruit would spring is tied tightly up, to prevent its further growth, and an incision being made at the end, the sap oozes out, and being carefully collected, forms when fresh a cool pleasant drink, but becomes intoxicating if left to stand. This is called toddy or palm wine.

There is here the banana and plantain, for they are but different varieties of the same tree. This attains a height of eight or nine feet, and has broad leaves some four or five feet in length, growing direct from the plant stem.

single tree will often yield three crops in the year, of seventy-five pounds each. The flavor of this fruit has been aptly compared to sweetened cream, and makes an excellent and nutritious food, both when eaten naturally and when cooked. It is a singular and interesting fact that in these tropical regions, where the excessive heat renders labor so burdensome and exhaustive, man is supplied with food almost without the need of working. Where bananas grow, people need not be afraid of starving even if they do not work.

The custard apple is a very pretty tree and so called because the pulp of the fruit, both in color and taste, resembles a boiled custard. The clony tree, from whose timber such beautiful and durable carved furniture is made. Some of the varieties are so hard that they turn the edge of the finest steel, and have to be rasped into shape. The propyl, which somewhat resembles our elm, with its peculiar trunk that looks as if made of a number of stems stuck together, and which renders it valueless as timber. The tamarina with its graceful leaves and flexible branches. The delicious mango and many others, all aid in adding beauty to this scene of loveliness.

S. T.
THE LITTLE WEATHERMAN.
[Adapted from the German.]
Once upon a time, far away in Germany, a little boy stood mournfully gazing out a window. It was in December, and a violent storm raged. The rain beat upon the window-panes, which rattled noisily with the blast; great snow-flakes swept down alternately, while in the streets water settled in deep pools, and miniature rivers crossed each other in all directions. It was a dreary sight to Franz, and his little fingers beat impatiently on the window-pane.

"I wish the bad weather would not last forever!" he cried, finally, with an eager glance toward the weather-glass—a cunningly contrived little house such as you have probably all seen—from the door of which in stormy weather a little man, shod in pleasant weather a little woman steps forth.

The prospect was nothing encouraging. Franz with clenched fist beat furiously upon the window pane.
"If you don't stop, you ugly weather!" he cried. "Are you not ashamed? Snow, hail, rain, and wind! The weather must have a cunning plan."

But, all at once—and, oh, how frightened he was—there stood upon the outer window-sill a gray little man, not higher than a wine bottle, wearing a white cloak which was covered with snow. On his head was a broad cocked hat, from which the water flowed down in streams. He bowed familiarly to the girl of the weather-glass, but frowned grimly as he eyed Franz.

"Saucy one," he and sneezed; "saucy one," he sneezed again, while immediately the window casement flew open; he seized the terrified Franz by the collar and spoke with thundering voice:
"Complain of me, once again, saucy one, and I will wash your face with snow and hail-water; you will never forget. But come with me. You will know why this weather is good, and that it seems good, too, to those it benefits." With these words the little man's cloak spread out like the wings of a bat; they grew larger and larger. Between these he seated the boy, who was in great trouble, as the elf flew off with him through the air.

The little man halted before a hidden tree; his wings again shrank up in his cloak.
"Now, look!" he said to Franz, producing a spy-glass, which he fastened to the trunk of the tree. "Place your eyes here, and tell me what you see." But "I see," replied Franz, who at first, through fright saw nothing at all, but gradually his vision cleared. "I see—I believe it is the inside of a tree."
"And what do you see therein?" asked this new acquaintance.
But Franz was so absorbed in the things he viewed that he forgot the little man who stood behind him.

"How pretty!" he exclaimed, "and what are these roads for in the tree? All empty, too, only below in the heart sits a delicate little lady asleep. What is she holds so tight in her hand? It seems to me it is a fountain. What does it mean, I wonder?"

"I will tell you," replied the man. "The little lady is the spirit of the tree; she sleeps now her winter sleep. When the warm spring sunshine awakes her, the fountain escapes from her hands. We discharge itself on all sides through the veins and tissues that you call roads. Then begins the tree to grow and blossom, and nourish thousands of little creatures which delight themselves with life! But should the nymph be too early awakened she must die, and the tree with her. Hence it is necessary that I kept her sleeping, and soak the roots of the trunk with quieting rain-drops, in opposition to the fire-weather of the sun."

Now do you see what a duty I have to perform?"
Thus speaking, the little man who had so much friendlier become, lifted little Franz again to his back, and went briskly with him through the air. This time he descended upon a snow-covered field.

"You are not light," said he, dropping Franz from his cloak, and gasping for breath. "But now you shall look once more through my spy-glass," and spreading out, his cloak, he bade Franz kneel upon it, and inspect the inside of the earth.
"Now tell me what you see," said the little man.

"I see much snow," replied Franz, "and more snow; it must be yards deep. Under it is white soft soil, and in it grain seeds."
"Go on! go on!" spoke the little man. "In every seed," continued Franz, "I see a tiny living germ, and it seems to me I hear soft fluttering under them."

"Hold your ear close to the spy-glass," interrupted the other, "and you will hear them talk."
Franz obeyed, and heard, indeed, the conversation of the seedlings.
"Well, for us," said one—it appeared the oldest—"that the warm snow blanket still protects us, and that the blazing sunbeams cannot at all will efface it."

"Yes, truly," added another, "they are entirely too tickle, these sunbeams. They would deluge us with sweet life, but let a pitiless frost again appear, and their attachment would become lukewarm, leaving us unable to grow and die."
"Now, do you hear that?" cried the little man.
Franz only shook his head, for he listened intently. But the germs were now silent.

Franz listened attentively and soberly, and the little man seemed pleased with his conduct.

"Surely," he continued, "you children have no cause to complain of me. When it rains you can sail your paper ships in the pools and puddles; the wind mores your kites and windmills; snow-balling is fine fun—why, then do you find fault?"
And kneeling, the little man, with a jolly laugh, fashioned great snow-balls, and threw them so high—so high that Franz could not see where they came down.

The boy was delighted, and, too, stooping, he pounded the cold snow into globes, but when he again looked up the little man had disappeared.
Franz was disconsolate; he had begun to be much pleased with his new friend, and he wended his way homeward, throwing drearily his snowballs before him.

Franz saw the little weather-man but once again in his life. It was in midsummer, on the edge of a violent thunder-storm. Already fell grain drops, and only Franz dared venture out in the garden. There he saw once more the elf, walking under the trees, and he scarcely recognized him, so differently he looked. He wore no longer the white snow mantle—only a light rain coat; and as he passed through the garden all the flowers and grasses arose and bowed respectfully before him, the birds twittered, and all thrifty nature rustled a welcome.

Dear children, learn from the fable of Franz and the weather-man never to mourn over rainy days. And if still the dull germs fret and annoy you, think of the sleeping weather and the trustful little germs, and know it all for good.

CATCHING A SON-IN-LAW.
[From the Detroit Free Press.]

It was the second time he had accompanied the young lady home from one of those little social parties which are gotten up to bring fond hearts a step nearer to each other.

When they reached the gate she asked him if he wouldn't come in. He said he would, and he followed her into the house. "It was a calm, still night," and the hour was so late that he had no fear of seeing the old folks. Sarah took his hat, told him to sit down and she left the room to lay off her things. She was hardly gone before her mother came in, smiled sweetly, and dropping down beside the young man she said:

"I always did say that if a poor but respectable young man fell in love with Sarah he should have my consent. Some mothers would sacrifice their daughter's happiness for riches, but I am not of that class."

The young man gave a start of alarm. He didn't know whether he liked Sarah or not, and he hadn't dreamed of such a thing as marriage.

"She has acknowledged to me that she loves you," continued the mother, "and what is for her happiness is for mine."

The young man gave two starts of alarm this time, and he felt his cheeks grow pale.

"I—I haven't—" he stammered, when she said:

"Oh, never mind. I know you haven't much money, but of course you'll live with me. We'll take in boarders, and I'll risk but what we'll get along all right."

It was a bad situation. He hadn't even looked over to Sarah, and he felt that he ought to unpleasure the mother.

"I haven't idea of—of—" he stammered, when she held up her hands and said:

"I know you hadn't, but it's all right. With your wages and what the boarders bring in we shall get along as snug as bugs in a rug."

"But, madam, but—but—" "All I ask is that you be good to her," interrupted the mother. "Sarah has a tender heart and a loving nature, and if you should be cross and ugly it would break her down within a week."

The young man's eyes stood out like coconuts in a show window, and he rose up and tried to say something. He said:

"Great heavens! madam, I can't permit—"

"Never mind about the thanks," she interrupted. "I don't believe in long courtships myself, and let me suggest an early day for the marriage. The 11th of September is my birthday, and it would be nice for you to be married on that day."

"But—but—but!" he gasped. "There, there, I don't expect any speech in reply," she laughed. "You and Sarah fix it up to-night, and I'll advise for twelve hours right away. I'll try to be a model mother-in-law. I believe I am good-natured and kind-hearted, though I did once follow a young man two hundred miles and shoot the top of his head off for agreeing to marry Sarah and then jumping the county!"

She patted him on the head and sailed out, and now that young man wants advice. He wants to know whether he had better get in the way of a locomotive or slide off the chair.

"Canning had much festivity and frolic and he returned to the last years of his life no little of the schoolboy in his manners and conversation, with about the same indifference whom they might offend. So unostentatious and ingenious were his courtesies, that when George III. saw him again for the first time after his duel with Castleberg, and inquired with his usual courtesy where he was hit, he snatched the king's hand and placed it on the part that happened to be among the least opportunities for inspection or demonstration. George raised his white eyebrows, opened his glassy eyes, turned round to the lord-in-waiting, and said with perturbation: "A very odd man this Mr. Canning! a very odd man indeed!"

The Merchants Exchange Bank of San Francisco resumed on the 1st.

W. A. VAN SLYKE & CO. Commission Merchants, wholesale dealers in Grain and all kinds of Country Produce. No. 41 Sibley-st. St. Paul. References—First Nat'l Bank, P. F. McQuinn, & Co., Camp & Smith, Christie & Parrella, St. Paul.

MERRILL & YDER. Merchants for the sale and purchase of Furs, Robes, Skins, Hides, Wools, &c. Wholesale dealers in New House, Star Traps, Agent for Hazard Powder. No. 55 Jackson street, St. Paul. Send for circular.

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CANVASSERS WANTED. For the Political History of Minnesota. Col. J. P. OWENS. Price \$3.00. Write for Terms and Particulars to J. D. MERRILL, St. Paul.

New Goods, New Prices.

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Thies & Wolf's

CHASKA, MINNESOTA.

Where you will always find a fine stock of
Dry Goods, Groceries,

Boots & Shoes, Crockery,

Glass Ware, Oysters,

Canned Fruit, &c., &c.

All of which is selling at the lowest cash prices.

Farm Produce taken in exchange for goods at the highest market price.
Give us a call, and see if you do not get your money's worth.

Our motto is "quick sales and small profits."

THIES & WOLF,
CHASKA, MINN.

Chaska House,

CHASKA, MINNESOTA.

F. HAMMER, - - Proprietor,

This House is thoroughly furnished, and offers the best accommodations for board by the day or week, and for the traveling public. Good stabling attached. Charges moderate.

F. HAMMER,
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Chaska Express.

ADAM RICE announces to the citizens of Chaska that he will run his express wagon to and from the stations.

On Arrival of Each Train,
and will do general Express and drayage business in the village of Chaska. Charges moderate.

ADAM RICE.

Blacksmithing

and
HORSE SHOEING.

JOSEPH WININGHOFF, Chaska.

Work of all kinds done promptly and in the neatest manner.

Livery Stable.

J. F. DILLY,

Wishes to inform the citizens of
Chaska, Minn., and Vicinity

that he has one of the
Best Stocked Livery Stables

in the country, and will furnish teams at the lowest living rates.

JOSEPH DILLY,
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Saloon and Restaurant

by
CHRIS. EDER,

CHASKA, MINNESOTA.

WINES, LIQUORS, CIGARS,

and
MILWAUKEE LAGER BEER

constantly on hand.

Lunch and Warm Meals

furnished at all reasonable hours at prices to suit the times.

Merchants Hotel,

CHASKA, MINNESOTA.

Wm. Brinkhaus, Proprietor.

This Hotel is new and completely furnished. Traders and Farmers will find the best accommodations, and moderate charges. Board by the day or week.

The Best of Wines and Liquors can be had at the Bar.

Good stabling attached, and water handy.

Boots & Shoes

made to order by

GERHARD SCHROERS,

CHASKA, MINNESOTA.

Fine boots a specialty, and a good fit guaranteed.

All work done at hard times prices. Repairing neatly done.

New Store. New Goods.

FRED HENNING,

Has just opened a new stock of

DRY GOODS,

Groceries,

BOOTS, SHOES, CROCKERY,

and
GLASS WARE,

Canned Fruits,

and everything usually kept in a country store, which he will sell

CHEAP AS THE CHEAPEST.

Quick sales and small profits is his motto.

He Will Not be Undersold.

The highest market price paid for all farm produce.

FRED HENNING,
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LINENFELSER & FABER'S COLUMN.

We are now receiving New

Goods daily, consisting of

DRY GOODS

AND

NOTIONS,

Ready-Made Clothing,

HATS and CAPS,

BOOTS & SHOES,

Crockery & Glassware.

These goods were brought

to be sold at

Prices to Suit Customers.

We buy all our goods in

Chicago and New York, for

cash, and defy competition!

WE WILL NOT BE UNDERSOLD.

All are invited to come

and examine our goods, and

they will not go away dissatisfied.

We sell for Cash, and can

sell Cheaper than any establishment that sells on trust.

We do not have to make up

our bad debts off our cash

customers, and can afford

to put our goods at the lowest

est. prices.

You can save money by

buying your goods of us.

You can get better goods

for less money. We keep no

shoddy, but all our goods

are warranted to be of the

best material and what they

are represented.

We keep constantly on

hand the best stock of

GROCERIES

In the Minnesota Valley,

consisting of Coffees, Sugar,

Teas, Pure Spices, etc., etc.,

which we are selling at

prices that defy competition.

We pay the highest

market price for Wheat,

Oats, Corn, Barley, and all

kinds of farm produce, in

cash, or goods at cash prices.

F. LINENFELSER,

GEORGE FABER.

PHILLIP HENK,

is still at his old stand in Chaska, and confidently announces to the public that he has the

Largest Stock

of

HARDWARE

of all kinds and discipations in

CARVER COUNTY,

consisting of

STOVES,

IRON,

NAILS,

GLASS,

CUTLERY, and</

THE NEWS.

Crimes.
The case of Wm. Collier, of London, Eng., who with his brother Alexander of the late firm of Alexander Collier & Co., is charged with obtaining money under false pretenses, has been adjourned till October 15th, to give the prosecution time to capture Alexander.

The receiver of the Burlington, Cedar Rapids & Minnesota railway, in a circular lately issued, announced the resignation of W. W. Walker and the appointment of W. Pettibone as General Superintendent. Mr. Pettibone has had a large experience in railroad management and the appointment will give general satisfaction.

The cemetery trouble at Montreal was still unchanged on the 9th. The Catholic Bishop called on all Catholics to make no forcible demonstration should an attempt be again made to bury the body in the consecrated ground. He says in case the latter is made, the ground will be looked upon hereafter as an accursed spot. An application will be made to the Queen to protect the church in its rights.

In the safe burglary case in Washington, the colored janitor of police headquarters testified to receiving a note from Charles Smith, the German American bank, and that he was offered \$5,000 and a house and lot if he would get a box from the bank and bury it. Instead of aiding in the matter the man obtained the box and turned it over to the police.

The guard watching over the body of General, in the Protestant cemetery at Montreal, was assaulted with stones on the night of the 10th, but a few shots brought quiet.

Three young men in St. Louis killed a policeman on the 10th, by beating him on the head with a club.

The United States marshal of Tennessee has arrested five "respectable" citizens of Alabama for counterfeiting. Among them is B. B. Bowers, formerly a grand juror of Greene county, steward of the M. E. Church, and Sabbath School superintendent.

Casualties.
By an explosion at Newark, N. J., on the 9th, twelve persons were killed, and as many more badly wounded.

Three accidents on the Chicago and Northwestern railroad, on the 9th, each one causing death. All told seven persons were killed.

The lightning struck an oil tank at Oil City, Pa., on the 10th, and a high wind took the flames which followed to other tanks and destroyed forty thousand barrels of petroleum and the entire works, which are the most extensive in the country.

Three small boys were crushed to death while stealing a ride between two cars, on an Ohio railroad, the train being derailed.

Three cases of death from overdoses of morphine were reported in one day. One in Stillwater, and one in Watsham, Minn., and the third in St. Louis.

The propeller Equinox foundered on Lake Michigan, on the night of the 9th, with all on board—twenty-two persons.

The Secretary of the Interior has telegraphed the Superintendent of Indian Affairs in Kansas to proceed at once to Fort Sill and relieve the starving Indians there.

From Abroad.
The prospect for serious trouble between England and China is daily becoming greater.

The ship Isabella, from New Castle for Hong Kong, was wrecked only 40 miles off the coast. Seventeen passengers were left on the wreck with a boat. Six of the crew were left on the island. The captain and remainder of the crew were rescued by the Australian coast guard and picked up by a schooner.

A special telegram, (September 4th), from Berlin states that: Slavonic papers announced that the leaders of the insurrection have agreed upon a manifesto demanding the independence of Bosnia and Herzegovina under a Christian prince, to be chosen from one of the European dignitaries. They are willing to try a truce to Turkey, but not to participate in a conference at Mostar, fearing Turkish influence.

An organization in Central America is playing Judge Lynch with the murders of the people of San Miguel. In one day fifteen were shot and one hanged.

Personnel and Political.
Cardinal McClosky is in Rome.

The Republican convention at New York emphatically declared against a third Presidential term.

The Democrats of Wisconsin have renominated the entire State ticket.

The convention of the Pennsylvania Democracy adopted an inflation platform, and nominated Pershing for Governor.

The Ralston meeting in San Francisco was attended by the expected number of thousands, and strong resolutions passed denouncing the name of the dead banker, and condemning the course of the Evening Bulletin and Morning Call.

The Republicans of New York have nominated Geo. Spitzer for State Comptroller, and he has accepted.

Cyrus L. Pershing, the Democratic nominee for Governor of Pennsylvania, resides in Johnson, Pa., and although a young man, is regarded as one of the leading lawyers of the State. He neither "drinks, smokes, chews, or sweats."

The Ohio Democracy adopted an inflation resolution, and the New York value of the paper dollar was reduced two per cent. thereby.

A bronze statue of Stonewall Jackson has arrived from England to be set up in Capital Square, Richmond.

Hon. Henry S. Blow, of St. Louis, died on the 12th.

Miscellaneous.
Up to September 4, the total amount of gold transferred to San Francisco banks and business men was \$2,501,000. Another half million was transferred on the 6th from the bullion account of the mint.

D. O. Mills of San Francisco, California, authorizes the statement that the defalcation of the late president of the Bank of California will amount to between three and four million dollars, and that an over-issue of stock has been discovered. It is not supposed this will in any way prejudice the arrangements now being made to rehabilitate the bank.

It has been reported that the bank of California was largely indebted to the U. S. Mint there. The bank has been refining for the mint and the supposed indebtedness was said to be incurred through that channel. The superintendent of the mint states that on the contrary the mint owes the bank \$125,000, payable on demand.

The Secretary of the U. S. Geological survey, has received particulars of an engagement which occurred August 10th, between Gardner and Bennett's parties of Hayden's survey and a band of Indians near the line between Colorado and Utah and near the north line of New Mexico. The fight lasted twenty-one hours and resulted in the loss to the Gardner and Bennett parties of all their baggage and nearly all their provisions, but the men all escaped without injury.

The Catholic priests of Morristown, N. Y., from their pulpits Sunday the 8th instant took occasion to call upon each Catholic voter

to search four of the proposed amendments to the State constitution—those relative to public schools and forbidding appropriations of public money for sectarian schools. There is considerable excitement, and it is expected Protestants will gather in force to vote in favor of the amendments above specified.

Applications have been received at the Treasury Department, Washington, D. C., for the transfer of about one million dollars in gold from New York to San Francisco, mainly for commercial purposes. The applications were from residents in the latter city. The Treasurer hopes to be able to transfer about half a million dollars on the 7th, which will be distributed among the applicants. Since the suspension of the Bank of California the directors of the mint had directions to stop the coinage of silver and resume the coinage of gold. Therefore a million dollars in gold intended for the purchase of silver not being needed, \$600,000 of the amount was returned to the assistant Treasurer last week, and the other half million will be returned in a few days, when he will comply with the present request for transfer of a million dollars.

The trade with the South is opening better than was calculated. A good business was expected with the West, and there is no disappointment. The trade of New York with the Middle and Eastern States is small as was expected it would be, because of the depression in manufacturing interests. With the agricultural sections flourishing, however, it is but a step to improvement in manufacturing. There is more caution and prejudice manifested in trade this season than there has been since the panic, and it is safe to assume that whatever business is done will be done on a safe basis.

The situation of the Union Pacific and Central Pacific is practically unchanged. The latter being too far north to be done. The railroad proposes to put in a line of wagons and transfer between the points where the trains stop.

N. Y., of which the late Jno. S. Gannon was president, did not open its doors the 6th inst. It is rumored that a large indebtedness through outside speculation is the cause. The capital of the bank is \$300,000.

For Amos of Mississippi has made a formal application to the President for troops to aid in preserving the peace in that State.

It has been decided to hold the grand Black Hills council with the Indians at Fort Laramie. Considerable dissatisfaction among the Indians is reported owing to the change of programme. Red Dog is said to be a mutual orator, and a man of unusually good judgment.

As he favors the sale of the Hills, his influence will be of great service to the commissioners. The last mail train between New York and the West was put in operation on the 13th. It leaves New York at 11:30 A. M., and arrives in Chicago at 6:30 A. M.

The new Atlantic cable has had a good effect on the market. Dispatches are now taken to one English shipping for each word, a large reduction from former rates.

Fifteen thousand Indians have congregated for the Black Hills council.

The Chicago Exposition is said to have surpassed any former exhibition.

The population of Kansas is 436,000.

Commercial Matters.
St. Paul, September 13.

Notwithstanding the unusual conditions of the weather to-day, considerable wheat has been marketed. We have no change to note in price, or in the quality of the grain, none received grading No. 1, while a large proportion went rejected. The quotations to-day are: Rejected 50c; No. 3 55c; No. 2 61c; No. 1 61c.

The Chicago Tribune of Wednesday, speaking of Minnesota wheat, says: "Was quiet but not a word of a demand, in proportion to the supply. The market is 1.00 bush at \$1.35 for old No. 1, and \$1.26 for new do. No. 2 was not mentioned.

Corn 71c on track; 75c from store, with little doing.

Movements of oats are limited, dealers showing no inclination to buy to any great extent, but sufficient to fill pressing orders. We quote 40c on track; from store 45c 45c.

Flour—A moderately active demand is noted for the home market, with an advance in quotations. We quote: xxv \$5.00; xxvi \$5.00; high round xxx \$4.50; 50c; Rye flour \$2.00; 50c; Oat meal \$5.00.

Provisions—Market steady; mess pork 92c; 25.00; lard 14c; 15c; Shoulders 14c; 15c; Corn 71c; 75c; Beef 10c; 11c; Ties 14c; 15c; Eggs—Market steady at 12c.

Butter—A fair local trade is noted at 16c for good lots of dairy packed. Shipping grades 12c 14c.

Cheese quiet and in limited demand at 11c 12c.

Apples are in very liberal receipt and range according to quality from 25c to 45c.

10-30 A. M.—Wheat 61c; 62c; 63c; 64c; 65c; 66c; 67c; 68c; 69c; 70c; 71c; 72c; 73c; 74c; 75c; 76c; 77c; 78c; 79c; 80c; 81c; 82c; 83c; 84c; 85c; 86c; 87c; 88c; 89c; 90c; 91c; 92c; 93c; 94c; 95c; 96c; 97c; 98c; 99c; 100c.

10-35 A. M.—Wheat unsettled at 61.5c; 62c; 63c; 64c; 65c; 66c; 67c; 68c; 69c; 70c; 71c; 72c; 73c; 74c; 75c; 76c; 77c; 78c; 79c; 80c; 81c; 82c; 83c; 84c; 85c; 86c; 87c; 88c; 89c; 90c; 91c; 92c; 93c; 94c; 95c; 96c; 97c; 98c; 99c; 100c.

11-00 A. M.—Flour quiet and steady at \$5.00; 5.50. Wheat firm and quiet; steam fair \$1.25; good held at \$1.27; 1.28; choice quiet; sold in store yesterday afternoon at \$1.35; stock on hand, 700,000 bushels. Corn firmer and shade dearer, with decidedly better inquiry; steam 72c 74c; sail 75c bid; stock on hand, 1,200,000 bushels. Oats firm and quiet; new mixed 48c 50c; old 50c in store and afloat; none on hand.

A Headings Man's Constitution.
(From the Hastings Union.)

We have a citizen aged forty-four years in our quiet burg that is worthy of comment for his physical constitution. His trials and tribulations have been many, and we will proceed to give a few of them just to prove our assertion. 1st. At the age of eight years he received a fall which dislocated his neck and he lay in an unconscious state for one hour and a half, loaded two horse wagons to run over his leg. 3d. In 1858, at Buffalo, N. Y., was twice struck by a train. 4th, between 1856 and 5th, in 1873, was washed overboard and lay 80 hours in an open boat without food or drink. 6th, had delirium tremens four times between the year of '70 and '71. He is now doing a lucrative business in this city and yet appears not only healthy but happy. That is a constitution worth having but its too bad to abuse it so.

MINNESOTA.

Her Productions, Her Capabilities and the Advantages Which She Presents for Settlers and Business—The Duty of Our People.

Having chosen Minnesota for my home nearly twenty years ago, and having become more attached to the State each year, I propose to address a few words to my fellow citizens with a view to do the State some service. My connection, for several years, with the efforts to make Minnesota known abroad, naturally drew my attention, not only to our own State, but to the States and Territories competing with us for emigration. Through all these years I have tried to post myself thoroughly as to the advantages of each locality, and now, taking into consideration all that can properly pertain to the question, the advantages and disadvantages of our own and other countries, upon a full review of the whole subject, I am ready to assert without apprehension of mistake, that Minnesota presents more substantial inducements to those seeking homes than any State or Territory on this continent.

It is not the purpose of this brief article to enumerate these advantages or to argue the question. I desire to call the attention of our people to what seems to me our duty in view of the fact that we have a State, the superior of all others now inviting public attention.

For some years Eastern papers have only spoken of our State as a region swept by terrific storms and devastated by armies of grasshoppers. Rival localities, finding Minnesota head and shoulders above them in all that makes an attractive State, have magnified these and continue to dwell upon them until many persons have actually come to associate our name with a succession of calamities that render us objects of commiseration.

We have observed this, and quietly smiled at the figure our own Minnesota was cutting in the journals of the country, while we here at home were quietly growing large crops and steadily progressing in wealth and importance. Let us put a new song in their mouths. This is a time Minnesota should stand at the front—time our glorious young State should assert herself and take the position to which she is entitled.

The world should be told that we have here in the centre of the continent a State with an estimated area of fifty-four million acres, of which less than three million acres are under cultivation, and that instead of claiming of the world its charity, we have this year raised thirty-five million bushels of wheat—better wheat and more to the acre than any State or Territory ever has or can produce; that our crops of oats, barley, rye and potatoes are equally good; that we are maturing a corn crop that entitles us to rank proudly among the corn-growing States of the West. Young as we are, we to-day stand at the head of the wheat-growing States of the Union, and this is a proud historical contribution to the centennial; not only so in quantity, but far ahead in quality—a quality that makes our wheat as much in our fields as the wheat of some States brings when it reaches Eastern markets! Tell them that these crops are raised on lands that are bought at from one dollar to twenty dollars per acre, and men often clear their entire farm and all expenses out of the first crop; that farming here is done with half the labor required in New York and New England; that such is the vigor men enjoy in this climate that a man can do as much field labor here in one day as he can in some States in two; that so much of our farming here is done by machinery that but little is left that is irksome or forbidding in farm life; that we have broad rivers and our two thousand miles of railroads traverse our entire territory and give every section of our State a market; that we have eight rival routes to the East, one by way of our own lake port at Duluth, also on Lake Superior, the great water route of the continent; that we have the Mississippi river as an outlet to the Gulf and eight competing lines of railroad connecting us with Chicago, St. Louis and the East. Tell them that we have a climate unequalled for comfort and health the year round; that our winters, upon the severity of which our rivals so boast, are really enjoyed by many preferred to our summers, pleasant as they are conceded to be; that we are above and beyond the region in which malarial influence prevails; that we are a healthy people when contrasted with the middle south, and southwestern States, is alone sufficient to determine thinking men. Tell them of these things and that we have here already seven hundred thousand people; that we can justly boast of possessing the most magnificent endowment for educational purposes of any State in the Union; that we have more good land and at more reasonable prices than can be had elsewhere; that we have pine forests to furnish lumber for ages, and in portions of our State mineral wealth will tell upon our future.

The world don't know what a State we have here in this freshly-opened portion of the new Northwest. Many will look with incredulity when told that we have here at the head of the Mississippi river such cities as St. Paul and Minneapolis; that only four miles separate these cities that contain nearly eighty thousand people and embrace the head of navigation of the Father of Waters and the outlet of the Minnesota river, the Falls of St. Anthony with their four hundred thousand horse power, the capital of the State, the State University, the financial centre, the commercial centre, the manufacturing centre and the great railroad centre of the new Northwest; that twelve important railroads now centre here, bringing to this grand dual city the commerce of an empire! That we have here two cities almost interlocked, blending and mingling into one, that embrace more advantages than can be claimed for any cities of equal size in the world.

Tell them of the immense country that sustains these young cities and other cities of our State; here, no protracted droughts, but a country all the year round—that we have never known

A Young Farmer Instantly Killed in the Harvest Field.
(La Verne (Minn.) Herald.)

A startling event, by which a human soul was hurried into eternity without a moment's warning, occurred at the farm of Mr. J. H. Kelley, near the town of La Verne, on the 10th inst. The deceased was about two o'clock in the afternoon of last Tuesday. A young man named Guy Shoemaker, a nephew of J. H. Kelley, was engaged in loading grain in the field. Mr. Kelley pitched the bundles from the wagon, when there came a blinding flash of lightning, killing young Shoemaker instantly and throwing Mr. Kelley more than twenty feet prostrate on the ground, besides killing a valuable horse belonging to the latter. When Mr. Kelley returned to consciousness he discovered the lifeless body of his companion hanging on the verge of the load and just on the point of slipping off to the ground. The subtle fluid of life had departed from the deceased just above the ear, and its terrible effect may be appreciated by a knowledge of the fact that the body was almost completely stripped of its clothing, and the blade of a scythe, knife partially melted by the terrible heat. The fatal bolt passed through the head of grain to the wagon beneath, ran along the pole splitting it open, thence to the horse which was apparently with a struggle. This terrible catastrophe created such an excitement as seldom is experienced in this community. The deceased was an unmarried man and but recently came from Iowa to this place intending to remain and secure a tract of land.

Three young boys named John Moran, Peter Belmer and Lewis Rosenstein of Aurora, Ind., while stealing a ride on a freight train on the Ohio & Mississippi railroad, the 9th inst., were crushed to death by the ditching of the car.

is properly understood as a failure of crops, while in many States south of us crops are the exact reverse of the rule. Our numerous lakes secure us against droughts, and the character of our soil is such that excess of rain does not injure us. Now, we very well know that all these things which I have represented them, and yet we know that they will be looked upon as exaggerations by persons who know nothing about our State.

We have long known that the man who writes the truth about Minnesota must be content to be charged with extravagance. But with even this in view it is our duty to put ourselves before the country by every means in our power, by a free use of printer's ink, by newspapers, by letters to eastern journals, by a general use of letter sheets with certain prominent facts as to our lands, crops, climate, and so on, by correspondence, short, by every means by which facts can be gotten to the world. Let there be facts, no need of exaggeration, the truth will look extravagant enough. This done, as it should be done, each man doing his share, and will soon see the beneficial results. We have nobody attending to this now, and if we will, do it better than any one man, or set of men, and it will pay us all well for doing it properly. We should be especially active, and work now because the world will be in motion next year. The centennial will put countless thousands upon the road, and our beautiful State should draw its share of the emigration.

Let us in city and country trim up our houses, fences and sheds, so that it will look like somebody lived there. Don't disgust visitors with negligent living and untidy surroundings. The world would better become the noblest of the dwelling and surroundings bespeak the character of the occupant and tellers of the truth. Let us be clean, neat, and well-dressed, and let our good men and women be careful not to let the character of the occupant and tellers of the truth. Let us be clean, neat, and well-dressed, and let our good men and women be careful not to let the character of the occupant and tellers of the truth.

Farmers, put in a large breadth of crops for the market. It will pay you. Diversify your crop that you may be able to take it in out of the wet if the good weather should not last all summer. Be prompt to garner what you produce. You have seen how the wheat of some of our neighboring States have been overtaken when a little too careless and negligent. Erect barns and sheds; they will pay you, and at the same time make places for your lumber and other materials as well as your crops. You should do this. You have been prosperous. The people of no State have so much to be thankful for. Let us show that we are good and virtuous, and our prosperity does not run us into extravagance and follies. Above all let us not send abroad for what can as well be procured at home. Encourage your own merchants, mechanics and tradesmen. They are with us and a part of us. They have invested their money, mind and money here to help build us up. They assist in adding to our revenue and the value of our property. The man who forgets this and sends abroad for what can be procured at home, don't deserve to live or prosper in the community.

Remember, young men, is an emboding voice—honorable, independent, and more reliable than trusting to the uncertainties of trade or commerce. Don't turn place hunters or try to make money by sharp practices. Public positions are dangerous places. See that no money is stolen from city, state or nation. Files your pocket or your soul, to plague your sleeping and your waking hours. Remember it is the eternal law of God that you shall answer it. Keep your eyes on the law, rather than send them to cities and towns. Teach them honorable industry and a manly economy—restraint from the extravagance that is a disgrace to this State. Teach them to live as they would a theft, the thought of living upon other people's means—of using that which other people's money paid for. Teach them these lessons, and send them into the world with principles around your own hearthstones, rather than send them to cities to become the associates of the vicious and depraved in the haunts of vice and dissipation. Teach them to live as they would a theft, the thought of living upon other people's means—of using that which other people's money paid for. Teach them these lessons, and send them into the world with principles around your own hearthstones, rather than send them to cities to become the associates of the vicious and depraved in the haunts of vice and dissipation. Teach them to live as they would a theft, the thought of living upon other people's means—of using that which other people's money paid for. Teach them these lessons, and send them into the world with principles around your own hearthstones, rather than send them to cities to become the associates of the vicious and depraved in the haunts of vice and dissipation.

Resolved, That the citizens of San Francisco, without distinction of party, caste, or class, in public counsel and sentiment, tender to the widow and family of our lamented benefactor and friend, our tenderest sympathies for their sorrow and grief.

Resolved. That the coarse, brutal and unjustifiable attacks of the daily Evening Bulletin and the daily Morning Call upon the personal character of Mr. Ralston, which did not cease even while his remains lay in state, and which were followed by the grief-stricken and famished, merits the severest censure; and we denounce the course of both journals as being in violation of decency; their assertions we brand as infamous libels upon the dead, and we declare that the perpetrators of them have disgraced civilization and humanity everywhere.

Resolved. That with a calm though profound conviction of the deep importance of our cause, and the necessity upon our fellow citizens, from this time henceforth, to withdraw their advertising patronage from, cease their subscriptions to, and no longer sustain or encourage either the San Francisco daily Evening Bulletin or the daily Morning Call, and by all lawful means to convince the world that the people of this State and State are possessed of the instincts of honor and the exterior decencies of civilized life.

A supplementary resolution, condemning J. W. Simonton, the manager of the Associated Press, and who is a partner in the Call and the Bulletin newspapers, for the falsity of the reports sent over the wires from this city, was also adopted.

Meeting of Ralston's Friends.

The estimation in which the memory of Wm. C. Ralston is held in this community, despite the attempts of his enemies to fasten guilt on his name, took palpable shape and form last night, when the largest mass meeting ever held in San Francisco assembled to honor the dead financier. The meeting was no clap-net arrangement, sprung upon the public by designing demagogues, nor was it, as has been asserted for several days back, designed for the simple purpose of ruining the newspapers which have been held responsible for Ralston's failure and death, although the effect of the meeting will undoubtedly be of a nature to injure them. The main idea of this gigantic assemblage was to place on record the esteem in which Ralston was held by the public confidence in the bank of California, and the indignation at the role played by the conspirators who planned the suspension of the great banking house of the Pacific coast. It was believed that this record, sent abroad to the world, would have the effect of some of the dispatches which have been circulated through the Associated Press, and which.

as they were calculated not only to blacken the name of Ralston, but to injure the credit of the entire State of California, the land of hard greenbacks, as the bullionists have already begun sneeringly to call it. Vague hints have been thrown out that a riot would result from this meeting. There is no doubt that the public indignation is running at an unusually high pitch, all over the city. Perhaps it was not discreet to call this vast body of citizens together, and to mix the body of the rougher elements must necessarily be mingled, just at this time; but the meeting was in the hands of men of the highest standing in the community—men who can govern themselves, and who were careful not to let the trouble be a one injudicious word. Not a single indication of any violence transpired. There were 20,000 people massed together around Howard street. They stood like lambs, listening to the

EULOGIES OF RALSTON.
which fell from the lips of eloquent speakers. Union Hall, the largest in the city, was completely packed, and the benches had been taken from the lower alcove, so as to afford more room, and there the rich man and the poor were standing huddled together so closely that it was difficult to move. The gallery above was reserved for ladies and their escorts, and that was the only part of the hall where the seats remained. It was fairly packed with ladies and gentlemen, who represented the highest class of our citizens. The reports that this was to be a

HOODLUM MEETING.
called together for riot and pillage, were certainly not verified by the facts, as they appeared last night. Outside the hall, three large stands were erected, and these were surrounded by thousands of our citizens. It was frightful to think what this mob might do, if it was once turned loose and incited on to deeds of violence. But the night was calm, and the men listened quietly to the speakers, smothering whatever indignation they may feel in their solemn respect for the dead. The street was ablaze with gas jets and bonfires, and it is doubtful if San Francisco will ever again behold so brilliant and yet so sad a scene as that which it witnessed last night. The meeting

IN THE LARGE HALL.
was presided over by Gen. Smith, a prominent merchant of San Francisco. He introduced Col. W. H. L. Barnes as the first speaker. Col. Barnes is the leader of the San Francisco bar, and an old friend of Wm. C. Ralston. His eulogy on the dead banker was glowing and eloquent, and his fierce invectives against the enemies of Ralston and California thrilled every hearer.

THE RESOLUTIONS.
At the conclusion of his address, the following resolutions were read and adopted without a single dissenting voice:

WHEREAS. The citizens of San Francisco, assembled to declare their solemn sense of the irreparable loss to the city has sustained in the untimely death of William C. Ralston; to express their heartfelt sympathy with those bound to him by ties of blood and family connection; and to record their grief and sorrow at the loss of a man whose life and services to his country and to his fellow citizens were so valuable; and in his death has sustained an irreparable loss; that in his business connections he was a giant, in his social life an unswerving friend, and in all the attributes of his character, he was a man worthy of love and trust.

Resolved. That the citizens of San Francisco, without distinction of party, caste, or class, in public counsel and sentiment, tender to the widow and family of our lamented benefactor and friend, our tenderest sympathies for their sorrow and grief.

Resolved. That the coarse, brutal and unjustifiable attacks of the daily Evening Bulletin and the daily Morning Call upon the personal character of Mr. Ralston, which did not cease even while his remains lay in state, and which were followed by the grief-stricken and famished, merits the severest censure; and we denounce the course of both journals as being in violation of decency; their assertions we brand as infamous libels upon the dead, and we declare that the perpetrators of them have disgraced civilization and humanity everywhere.

Resolved. That with a calm though profound conviction of the deep importance of our cause, and the necessity upon our fellow citizens, from this time henceforth, to withdraw their advertising patronage from, cease their subscriptions to, and no longer sustain or encourage either the San Francisco daily Evening Bulletin or the daily Morning Call, and by all lawful means to convince the world that the people of this State and State are possessed of the instincts of honor and the exterior decencies of civilized life.

A supplementary resolution, condemning J. W. Simonton, the manager of the Associated Press, and who is a partner in the Call and the Bulletin newspapers, for the falsity of the reports sent over the wires from this city, was also adopted.

Other speakers followed, and the meeting did not adjourn until half-past 10 or 11 o'clock.

RALSTON'S DEATH.

The following is the text of the verdict of the Coroner's Jury in the case of William C. Ralston: The deceased was William C. Ralston, late of the city and county of San Francisco. His age was 49 years, and he was a native of Ohio. On Friday afternoon, Aug. 27, 1875, Mr. Ralston, according to his habit of bathing there, proceeded to the North Beach for the purpose of sea-bathing. He used every reasonable and proper precaution to reduce his bodily temperature before entering the water. He was carried by the flood tide beyond his power to return, and his exertions to regain the shore, added to the shock to his system by contact with the water, while he was overboard, produced congestion of the brain and vital organs. His death was caused primarily by such congestion, and secondly by drowning. The jury was unanimously of the opinion and do find that Mr. Ralston's death was accidental.

Superintendent Walling's Facts and Opinions.
Police Superintendent Walling of New York, being interviewed on the 3d, at Philadelphia, by a correspondent of the New York Herald, is reported to have said to the effect:

"The Herald interview with Mrs. Mosher I believe to be true. It is just as she always talked to me. But a better reason for thinking so I have in the fact that Mrs. Ross' visit to her a day or two before is alluded to. Now, nobody knew of this except herself, Mr. Ross and the police. But if the article gives any one the idea that she knows where Charles Ross is, it is a mistake. She cannot be restored to her parents, for she does not know where he is. You may be perfectly correct" (with emphasis) "that if Mrs. Mosher knew where Charles Ross was, we would have known, and the child would have been immediately restored to its parents."

The writer said that the popular belief was that she knew more than she would tell, and asked if any injustice had been done to her in so believing. "It is certainly bad," he replied. "I am sure that Mrs. Mosher is very anxious for the return of the child. I have been in constant communication with her. She has come to my house repeatedly. She has come to see me at my residence in the middle of the night, crying and distressed, and said Mr. Walling, I cannot sleep from thinking of that child. I cannot but think it might be one of my own and that I might be in its poor mother's place." She told me that if ever she gets the slightest hint as to where it is, she will catch it, if it is alive, she will come and tell me of it no matter what time of day or night it may be. She has begged me to let her know the instant we find it, saying that she cannot rest until it is found. She is willing to help us in every way, and I am sure she knows nothing about its place of concealment."

"Does she think it is alive?" "Yes, she thinks it is, as a great many other people do; but she has nothing about it. She says she knows her husband would not have killed it."

"Mr. Walling, you had abundant opportunity to study Westervelt's character. What do you think of him? Did he or does he know where Charles Ross was hidden?"

"I do not believe that Westervelt ever knew where Charles Ross was. Further than this, I don't think that Mrs. Mosher knew where he was. Douglas knows. Mosher was not a man to trust anybody. Douglas had given him away once, and I don't think Mosher would trust him again. Mosher himself took care of the child and kept the secret of its hiding place to himself."

"As to Westervelt's character, I think him to be a cunning fellow, but very strong. He would not have nerve enough to assist Mosher in the kidnapping, and I was afraid of him. He would not give Mosher up, partly because he was his brother-in-law, partly because of his fear of him, and perhaps, of other reasons. He did not finally profess willingness to do anything for us; but I don't believe he was willing to do that either. He wanted the reward, but was either afraid to work for it or thought he could make more from the men."

"How about Mrs. Westervelt?" "She knows nothing whatever about the child and never did. They cannot convict her as an accessory, whatever they may do to her husband. If she came over here to be tried voluntarily, by my advice. She came to me to ask about it. I told Westervelt to come over when he came to last April. I advised him that it would look better for him to go voluntarily than to wait for a warrant of requisition."

"Do you think Westervelt will be convicted?" "I suppose they might convict him as an accessory after the fact. I have not called for conceding information. They certainly cannot find him guilty as a conspirator to abduct the child, nor do I see how his trial will throw any light on the child's fate."

In concluding the conversation the Chief expressed again his opinion, with emphasis, that Mrs. Mosher does not know where the child is, and that the trial of Westervelt will not result in convicting him as one of the abductors. The great object which the District Attorney and the merchants and citizens who compose what may be called a Charles Ross committee, have in view in trying this man Westervelt is not so much to punish him as to find out the fate of the stolen child and to secure its return if it yet lives, as they very generally think it does. Mr. Wall

Minneapolis Headquarters

AND
PARLOR BILLIARD HALL
CHASKA ... MINN.
Keeps constantly on hand Choice
WINE
LIQUORS
And Pure Havana Cigars.
Kept in stock, at Lowest Prices.
S. DOYLE, Prop.
North Western Hotel
CHASKA ... MINN.
This hotel is newly furnished and centrally situated, with good stabling attached, offers superior accommodation to the traveler and boarder.
JOSEPH EHRICH, Prop.
MONITOR HOUSE
West Minneapolis ... MINN.
PERANT'S BLOCK, 1st Street.
This hotel is newly furnished and centrally situated, with good stabling attached, offers superior accommodation to the traveler and boarder.
FRANK DANK.
WASHINGTON HOUSE
CHASKA ... MINN.
JOHN KERRER, Prop.
Board by the day or week for reason-
able prices. First class saloon attached,
with stabling attached to the premises.
Travelers will find themselves at home
with us.
CLARE HOUSE
CHASKA ... MINN.
Corner of Hennepin Avenue and
Fourth Street.
From November 17th to 18th, and furnished
with all modern improvements.
F. W. HANSEN, Prop.
New Goods, New Prices
AT A. C. LASSEN'S
CHASKA ... MINN.
I hereby announce to the citizens
of Waconda and vicinity that
I have a complete stock
of
Groceries, Groceries,
Liquors, Shoes,
GLASSWARE,
CROCKERY,
And everything usually kept in a
country store.
Give me a call before purchasing
elsewhere.
NEW STORE.
At Waconda, Minn.
BY ADOLPH EISELNE.
CHASKA ... MINN.
Keeps a full stock of general mer-
chandise and will pay the highest market
price for produce.
Dec. 17
HARNES & SADDLERY.
WATERTOWN, MINN.
R. KOHLER, Keeps constantly
on hand a large assortment
of harnesses, saddlery,
Blankets and Trappings.
Repairing done with neatness and dis-
patch.
NEW UNION MILLS.
At Watertown, Minn.
HENAU & ROESCHKE, Props.
Everything is new and first class, with
new Milling Machinery. Three runs of
power, one for wheat and one for feed.
MATIAS ERZE
CHASKA ... MINN.
Keeps constantly on hand a large stock
of Groceries, Groceries and every thing
usually kept in a country store, and will
pay the highest market price for produce.
Give me a call before purchasing
elsewhere.
Jan. 7 ly.
ATTENTION.
I have a large stock of all kinds of
groceries, and will pay the highest market
price for produce.
Give me a call before purchasing
elsewhere.
Carver Steammill.
I have a large stock of all kinds of
groceries, and will pay the highest market
price for produce.
Give me a call before purchasing
elsewhere.
Dec. 10th 1875.

Minneapolis & St. Louis
Railway.

Trains going North, Depart,
5:30 A. M.
8:30 A. M.
4:45 P. M.
Trains going South, Arrive,
10:15 A. M.
1:30 P. M.
5:30 P. M.
S. W. ITSK, Agent.

Hastings & Dakota Ry.
Time Table.

GOING WEST.
CHASKA ... 10:15 A. M.
CARVER ... 11:30 A. M.
DALLAS ... 12:45 P. M.
DUNSMITH ... 1:30 P. M.
YOUNG AMERICA (NORWOOD) ... 2:15 P. M.
GLASCOW ... 3:00 P. M.
YOUNG AMERICA (NORWOOD) ... 3:45 P. M.
BENTON ... 4:30 P. M.
DALLAS ... 5:15 P. M.
CHASKA ... 6:00 P. M.
GOING EAST.
CHASKA ... 6:00 P. M.
DALLAS ... 7:15 P. M.
DUNSMITH ... 8:30 P. M.
YOUNG AMERICA (NORWOOD) ... 9:15 P. M.
GLASCOW ... 10:00 P. M.
YOUNG AMERICA (NORWOOD) ... 10:45 P. M.
BENTON ... 11:30 P. M.
DALLAS ... 12:15 A. M.
CHASKA ... 1:00 A. M.

Shakopee, Chaska & Carver
Accommodation Trains.

GOING WEST.
CHASKA ... 8:00 A. M.
CARVER ... 9:15 A. M.
GOING EAST.
CHASKA ... 8:00 P. M.
CARVER ... 9:15 P. M.

OFFICERS OF CARVER
County.

Co. Treasurer—F. Hasselstab.
Co. Auditor—L. Strecker.
Co. Reg. of Deeds—F. Greiner.
Co. Sheriff—F. Du Toit.
Co. Clerk of Court—G. Krayenbuhl.
Co. Attorney—R. Hamlin.
Co. Surveyor—J. O'Brien.
Co. Judge of Probate—C. H. Leman.
Co. School Supt.—Wm. Benson.
Co. Coroner—Fred Garber.
COUNTY COMMISSIONERS.
R. H. Patterson, Chairman.
S. B. Kohler.
Frank Hiss.
A. J. Carlson.
R. E. Harlow.

Five funerals in this county on
Saturday last.

—S. Doyle will start for Milwaukee
and Chicago Monday evening, on a
business and pleasure trip. May he
have a pleasant journey.

—The state fair is in progress this
week, many of our citizens are in at-
tendance.

—W. Haas, died on last Thursday, be-
ing hurt seriously a few days before that,
while threshing at Mr. Hegrich's in Dal-
green. He died of a grain shock, falling
upon a pitch fork.

—Henry Faurie has a horse that he
wants somebody to come and take away.
It came into his enclosure last Monday
morning.

—Zach Rebas, father-in-law of Edward
Goetze, returned to his home at Carver
last week with his wife, after an absence
of three weeks in Germany.

—When is Peter going to have another
peoples convention? There are several
candidates want to know, you know.

—H. Hemming of Minneapolis, formerly
of this County, was in town visiting F. W.
Hemming.

—Frank Gifford, the "Dairyman" of
Scott County, was shaking hands with his
friends hereabouts during the week.

—Griffin's ferry wire at Carver, was
broken by a snag one day last week, let-
ting his ferry down stream some distance,
which after considerable trouble was over-
taken and put in position again.

—John Orth & Co. of Minneapolis
make the best beer in Minnesota. Their
beer exceeds the celebrated Milwaukee
beer. Send for a keg and try it. See
card on third page.

—Phillip Siegel, and Chas Ludloff, two
of the largest farmers in Dalgreen were
in town last week.

—Bruno Schubert left a few fine large
clusters of Delaware grapes upon our
table this week, and informs us that he
has a fine crop of Concord and Dela-
ware, having about one fourth of an
acre planted with them which com-
menced bearing last year.

—Christ Bristle, John Halverson and
Ang. Tirsell of Carver, were out hunting
about an hour early Sunday morning last,
and brought back 24 mallard ducks.

—H. Bongard's funeral on Saturday
last, was largely attended by old settlers
from all parts of the county. He was
an old citizen of the county, and engaged
in merchandizing and farming in
Benton township for the last 15 years.
He has been sick a long time with lung
difficulty. A good man gone.

—Geo. A. D. has received a letter
from Simon Mock, formerly an old and
well known citizen of this place, now in
Oregon, in which he says that he meets
with old acquaintances from Minnesota
almost every day. He likes it very
much there and is working at his trade,
millwrighting.

—The "luckiest men" we know of in
this county, are J. A. Hillstrom, Peter
A. Johnson, A. P. Larson, Ad. Heng-
stätt, T. O. Otinger, P. O. Poppe and
Sam May: each one of them having se-
cured about 1500 bushels of wheat, be-
fore the rains.

Subscribe for the Valley Herald.

Democratic Liberal County
Convention.

Notice is hereby given that a Democratic
Liberal County Convention for the County
of Carver will be held on Saturday the 22nd day
of November 1875, at 10 o'clock A. M. at the
Hall in Young America, for the purpose of
nominating candidates for the offices of
County Judge, County Attorney, Sheriff and
County Clerk.

—Democratic county convention at Y.
America, October 2nd. See card in another
column.

—Wm. Hahlstrom says he has got rid
of the carpenter, mason, painter and
paper hanger, and is ready to see his
friends.

—Saint Paul beer, at River Jake's.

—The river is falling more rapidly than
it came up.

—Phillip Siegel has purchased the one-
half interest in the flouring and saw
mill at Waconda with some other prop-
erty, for \$4,000.

PERSONAL.—Ed Price Engineer on the
H. & D. Construction train is making Chas-
ka his headquarters at present, while at
work putting his road in order. Ed is a
good Engineer and understands his "job".

School Lands.—All the public
school land in Carver county will be
offered for sale at the Auditor's office in
Chaska on Saturday Oct. 30th 1875—
See notice of State Auditor in another
column.

The Illustrated Household
Magazine.

—This popular magazine
comes to us for September, replete with
food for the mind. This is one of the
best magazines published, and it furnishes
40 pages of excellent reading matter
every month and 480 pages a year, for
the small sum of one dollar.

WEDDING.

The nuptial ceremony of Mr. O. S.
Mendenhall, of Mankato, and Miss Car-
rie J. Gregg, of this city, daughter of
J. W. Gregg, occurred at the residence
of the bride's father, on Monday eve-
ning, in the presence of a very large
company of invited guests, including a
number from St. Paul, Mankato and
Minneapolis.

The high social standing of the par-
ties at home and abroad heightened the
interest in the event.

The ceremony took place at 7 o'clock
p. m., the parties standing in the bay-
window, which was beautifully arched
with flowers and greenery; with Mr.
Clark and Miss Mendenhall of Mankato
standing on the right and Fred Hiss
Taylor of Mankato on the left. The ex-
ercises being conducted by the Rev. Dr.
G. W. T. Wright of the Methodist
Church, Mankato. The ceremony was
conducted in a simple, but very impres-
sive and solemn manner, at the conclu-
sion of which the happy couple were
heavily and sincerely congratulated, and
wished all manner of success in their
journey through life.

As the ubiquitous Jenkins was not
present we are unable to give a descrip-
tion of the bridal costumes, it is but
simply necessary to state that elegance
and taste were well displayed, a notable
feature of the evening being the beau-
tiful display of flowers which added
many charms to the scene.

A beautiful collation was served dur-
ing the evening.

The bridal presents were rich, varied
and many very beautiful. They will be
highly appreciated, accompanied as they
are, with the love, regard and well wish-
es of the donors. Space forbids a list of
the presents.

May happiness and prosperity accom-
pany them through life.

The Old Pioneer Harness
Shop.

CHASKA ... MINN.
JOHN HECKELRATH, PRO.
A very large assortment of double and
single harness, constantly kept on hand.
Repairing done to order on short notice.
Prices to suit the times. Store opposite
Holmes & Ainslie, Main St. Carver.

HOOPS
AND
HOOP-POLES.

We will buy hoops and hoop-poles at all
stations from Chaska to Norwood and pay
the highest market price. Will be at Ben-
ton, Norwood and Young America every
Friday to receive and pay for them.
LINNENFELSER & FABER.

Minneapolis Lumber Yard.

If you want to buy dry common lumber
from 10 to 14 dollars per thousand; Dry
flooring 20 to 32 dollars; X shingles at
\$2.00, lath \$2. Dimension timber all sizes
and lengths 14 to 17 dollars per thou-
sand, go to Lusk at Minneapolis Depot.
Highest market price for wood in ex-
change for lumber.
First class doors at \$1.55 to \$2.00.
Window sash at Minneapolis prices.

Farm at Auction.

Notice is hereby given that with will, pub-
licly in front of a court house in Chaska
county of Carver, on Saturday the 22nd
day of September 1875, at 10 o'clock A. M.,
the following described real estate, situate in said
county of Carver, Southeast quarter of each sec-
tion 14 and 15, Township 18, Range 24,
Section 26, Town 18, Range 24,
Benton Ass. 125 1/2.

J. W. SENCER, Assignee
of C. K. Kalkbrenner, Bankruptcy.

The above sale is postponed until Sat-
urday September 18th 1875 at 2 o'clock
in the afternoon.

J. W. SENCER, DEX.

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J. W. SENCER, Assignee
of C. K. Kalkbrenner, Bankruptcy.

The above sale is postponed until Sat-
urday September 18th 1875 at 2 o'clock
in the afternoon.

J. W. SENCER, DEX.

Ordinance No. 13. Be it ordained by
the Board of Trustees of the Village of Chaska.

Sec. 1. That the owners of all lots and
parcels of land lying east of and between the
north side of 1st street and south side of 2nd
street, and all streets in said village shall build
and construct on said north side of said 1st
street, a good substantial sidewalk as here-
after provided.

Sec. 2. Such sidewalk or sidewalks shall
be constructed by laying good 1st common
pine planks, not less than 12 inches in width
and two inches in thickness, on a substantial
foundation of wood and to be properly
fastened thereto, said plank when laid to be
in and make two parallel lines of single
width of such plank as aforesaid, and to be
when so laid four feet in width from out-
side to outside, the space between such
planks when so laid to be filled with earth
and gravel.

Sec. 3. Such sidewalk or sidewalks as
provided in Sec. 2 of this ordinance, shall
be constructed and completed on or before
Oct. 1st 1875 and any owner or owners of
said lots or parcels of land, who shall re-
fuse to build or construct such sidewalk
or sidewalks after said 1st day of
Oct. 1875, then, and in that case, the board
of Trustees shall proceed to build such
sidewalk or sidewalks and when so built or
constructed, shall impose a tax on the lots
or parcels of land belonging to such owners
so neglecting or refusing to build such side-
walk or sidewalks, said tax being to defray
the cost and expense of building such side-
walk or sidewalks, which said tax shall be
levied and collected in the same manner
as the taxes on all real estate in said vil-
lage.

This ordinance to take effect and be in
force from and after its publication.

Approved Aug. 20th 1875.
J. FRANKEN, Clerk.

F. W. HENNING,
Pres. Board Trus.

Ordinance No. 14. Be it ordained by
the board of Trustees of the village of Chaska.

Sec. 1. That the owners of all lots and
parcels of land lying east of and between the
north side of 2nd street and south side of 3rd
street, and all streets in said village, shall build
and construct on said east side
of said 2nd street, a good substantial
sidewalk as hereafter provided.

Sec. 2. Such sidewalk or sidewalks shall
be constructed by laying good 1st common
pine planks, not less than 12 inches in width
and two inches in thickness, on a sub-
stantial foundation of wood and to be properly
fastened thereto, said plank when laid to be
in and make two parallel lines of single
width of such plank as aforesaid, and to be
when so laid four feet in width from out-
side to outside, the space between such
planks when so laid to be filled with earth
and gravel.

Sec. 3. Such sidewalk or sidewalks as
provided in Sec. 2 of this ordinance, shall
be constructed and completed on or before
Oct. 1st 1875 and any owner or owners of
said lots or parcels of land, who shall re-
fuse to build or construct such sidewalk
or sidewalks after said 1st day of
Oct. 1875, then, and in that case, the board
of Trustees shall proceed to build such
sidewalk or sidewalks and when so built or
constructed, shall impose a tax on the lots
or parcels of land belonging to such owners
so neglecting or refusing to build such side-
walk or sidewalks, said tax being to defray
the cost and expense of building such side-
walk or sidewalks, which said tax shall be
levied and collected in the same manner
as the taxes on all real estate in said vil-
lage.

This ordinance to take effect and be in
force from and after its publication.

Approved Aug. 20th 1875.
J. FRANKEN, Clerk.

F. W. HENNING,
Pres. Board Trus.

Ordinance No. 15. Be it ordained by
the board of Trustees of the village of Chaska.

Sec. 1. That the owners of all lots and
parcels of land lying east of and between the
north side of 3rd street and south side of 4th
street, and all streets in said village, shall build
and construct on said east side
of said 3rd street, a good substantial
sidewalk as hereafter provided.

Sec. 2. Such sidewalk or sidewalks shall
be constructed by laying good 1st common
pine planks, not less than 12 inches in width
and two inches in thickness, on a sub-
stantial foundation of wood and to be properly
fastened thereto, said plank when laid to be
in and make two parallel lines of single
width of such plank as aforesaid, and to be
when so laid four feet in width from out-
side to outside, the space between such
planks when so laid to be filled with earth
and gravel.

Sec. 3. Such sidewalk or sidewalks as
provided in Sec. 2 of this ordinance, shall
be constructed and completed on or before
Oct. 1st 1875 and any owner or owners of
said lots or parcels of land, who shall re-
fuse to build or construct such sidewalk
or sidewalks after said 1st day of
Oct. 1875, then, and in that case, the board
of Trustees shall proceed to build such
sidewalk or sidewalks and when so built or
constructed, shall impose a tax on the lots
or parcels of land belonging to such owners
so neglecting or refusing to build such side-
walk or sidewalks, said tax being to defray
the cost and expense of building such side-
walk or sidewalks, which said tax shall be
levied and collected in the same manner
as the taxes on all real estate in said vil-
lage.

This ordinance to take effect and be in
force from and after its publication.

Approved Aug. 20th 1875.
J. FRANKEN, Clerk.

F. W. HENNING,
Pres. Board Trus.

Ordinance No. 16. Be it ordained by
the board of Trustees of the village of Chaska.

Sec. 1. That the owners of all lots and
parcels of land lying east of and between the
north side of 4th street and south side of 5th
street, and all streets in said village, shall build
and construct on said east side
of said 4th street, a good substantial
sidewalk as hereafter provided.

Sec. 2. Such sidewalk or sidewalks shall
be constructed by laying good 1st common
pine planks, not less than 12 inches in width
and two inches in thickness, on a sub-
stantial foundation of wood and to be properly
fastened thereto, said plank when laid to be
in and make two parallel lines of single
width of such plank as aforesaid, and to be
when so laid four feet in width from out-
side to outside, the space between such
planks when so laid to be filled with earth
and gravel.

Sec. 3. Such sidewalk or sidewalks as
provided in Sec. 2 of this ordinance, shall
be constructed and completed on or before
Oct. 1st 1875 and any owner or owners of
said lots or parcels of land, who shall re-
fuse to build or construct such sidewalk
or sidewalks after said 1st day of
Oct. 1875, then, and in that case, the board
of Trustees shall proceed to build such
sidewalk or sidewalks and when so built or
constructed, shall impose a tax on the lots
or parcels of land belonging to such owners
so neglecting or refusing to build such side-
walk or sidewalks, said tax being to defray
the cost and expense of building such side-
walk or sidewalks, which said tax shall be
levied and collected in the same manner
as the taxes on all real estate in said vil-
lage.

This ordinance to take effect and be in
force from and after its publication.

Approved Aug. 20th 1875.
J. FRANKEN, Clerk.

F. W. HENNING,
Pres. Board Trus.

Ordinance No. 17. Be it ordained by
the board of Trustees of the village of Chaska.

Sec. 1. That the owners of all lots and
parcels of land lying east of and between the
north side of 5th street and south side of 6th
street, and all streets in said village, shall build
and construct on said east side
of said 5th street, a good substantial
sidewalk as hereafter provided.

Sec. 2. Such sidewalk or sidewalks shall
be constructed by laying good 1st common
pine planks, not less than 12 inches in width
and two inches in thickness, on a sub-
stantial foundation of wood and to be properly
fastened thereto, said plank when laid to be
in and make two parallel lines of single
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walk or sidewalks, said tax being to defray
the cost and expense of building such side-
walk or sidewalks, which said tax shall be
levied and collected in the same manner
as the taxes on all real estate in said vil-
lage.

This ordinance to take effect and be in
force from and after its publication.

Approved Aug. 20th 1875.
J. FRANKEN, Clerk.

F. W. HENNING,
Pres. Board Trus.

Ordinance No. 18. Be it ordained by
the board of Trustees of the village of Chaska.

Sec. 1. That the owners of all lots and
parcels of land lying east of and between the
north side of 6th street and south side of 7th
street, and all streets in said village, shall build
and construct on said east side
of said 6th street, a good substantial
sidewalk as hereafter provided.

Sec. 2. Such sidewalk or sidewalks shall
be constructed by laying good 1st common
pine planks, not less than 12 inches in width
and two inches in thickness, on a sub-
stantial foundation of wood and to be properly
fastened thereto, said plank when laid to be
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Chaska Valley Herald.

L. DuTOIT & CO., Publishers.

CHASKA. MINNESOTA

THE NEWS.

Criminals.
A rumor was in circulation at the Red Cloud council to the effect, that a Cheyenne Indian had expressed a determination to kill a commissioner. It created considerable excitement among the commissioners, and it was thought among outsiders there that this was the principal reason for postponing the council one week later.

Mrs. Kopp, whose trial for participation in the murder of Mrs. Dick in St. Paul about a year ago has been in progress in Minneapolis, was, on the 17th inst., found guilty of murder in the first degree without the death penalty. A party of Texas drivers murdered a man near Omaha for impounding some of their cattle. They were pursued by armed citizens and captured.

Westervelt has been found guilty of complicity in the abduction of Charles Rose. An incendiary fire in Quincy, Ill., destroyed one human life and \$85,000 worth of property.

Education.
The list of lost and saved in the Mendota disaster, as given by chief engineer Ness, are: Lost—Wm. Crosswell, the owner's son, acting as clerk; F. Fairbanks, the captain's father, who was alone on the island; Mrs. Fairbanks, the captain's wife; Charles Hughes, steward, and his wife, of Bay City; Ed. Dugan, second engineer, of Buffalo, single, 20 years old; Patrick Ryan, first wheelman, of Bay City; Michel, Wm. Francis, of Bay City; Bay City; Edward Monahan, Edward Dugan, Edward Mulligan and John Corbett, deck hands. Saved—Albert Fairbanks, captain; Franklin W. Fairbanks, the captain's son; John McKinney, first mate; Amos Ness, chief engineer; W. Scott Crane, fireman; Thomas Murphy, fireman; James Smith, speckler; L. Sage, and George McKinney, deck hands.

A fearful storm prevailed at Galveston, Texas, on the 17th. The city being but about four feet above water level in the bay, a strong wind drove the water over the island, submerging the streets several feet deep.

The damage done Galveston by the terrible cyclone was estimated at \$300,000. At one time the water entirely covered the island, and there was no subsiding and the danger of total destruction is past.

Ten thousand horses in New York are sick with the opizoidia, or some similar disease.

From Abroad.
The new cortejo in Spain is to be chosen by universal suffrage.

English telegrams quote American securities as extremely dull.

The number of deaths at St. Chinian, France, by the water-spirit, foots up at 83. One hundred and twenty houses were destroyed.

A papal nuncio had sent a circular to bishops, asking them to support the restoration of religious unity—declaring that any other course would jeopardize the good understanding between Spain and the Vatican.

Six hundred and eighty women were recently indicted in Russia, of whom two hundred and sixty-five were arrested for participation in the socialist movement, to assassinate the czar.

The Fiji Islanders are having a tussle with the mosquitoes. Their population has already been reduced one third, and there is no sign of abatement.

The C. lists are again reported murdering Christians in Northern Bosnia.

The foot and mouth disease, among the cattle of England is reported to be rapidly spreading.

A war vessel is to be sent to Hayti to protect Minister Bassett.

Two batteries, fifteen hundred small arms, and 500,000 cartridges, have been landed in Cuba for the patriots.

The Prussian army, to the number of sixty thousand, went through a shambles of three days' fighting on the 21st, in presence of a large number of foreign princes.

The Turkish troops have been defeated in an engagement with the Bosnian insurgents.

The Mark Lane Express thinks there can be no further decline in the price of wheat abroad.

Persons and Political.
Dr. E. W. McLaren, of Cleveland, has been chosen Bishop of the Episcopal diocese of Illinois, and Rev. John Henry Hobart, of New York, has been nominated as Bishop of Wisconsin.

The temperance party of Wisconsin, has nominated Rev. H. C. Tilton for Governor.

The following is the letter of Rev. Henry Ward Beecher to the District Attorney of Brooklyn in relation to the 1st suit against Francis D. Moulton: Your letter commending my attention certain considerations which incline you to relinquish the criminal suit against Mr. Moulton and Mr. Beecher is duly received and considered. I think that the views which you present are sound and wise. It would seem to be axiomatic that no suit should be carried on in which neither the individuals nor society can hope to benefit. Should you in your further discretion entertain such a proposition I believe all right, thinking that you regard your action with approbation, when made aware of the reasons."

P. P. Wintermute, fleeing Yankton rather than take his deposition for the East.

The committee composing the Black Hills commission at Red Cloud, is composed of rather a sensible body of men. Senator Allison, General Lawrence of Newport, Rhode Island, was a Union General during the war, losing his right arm and receiving three other severe wounds in the assault upon Fort Fisher. Colonel G. B. Beavon of St. Louis has spent thirty-three years of his life as an Indian trader and ran a canoe on the plains, talks the Indian language fluently and is a man of good judgment. Col. A. Conzeno of Independence, Mo., is an ex-member of Congress, now a prominent member of the bar.

W. H. Ashley of Beatrice, Neb., was an officer of a Confederate regiment from Missouri during the war, and is now practicing law and imbued with Republican sentiments. Rev. S. D. Hunsan has been laboring a missionary among the Missouri River Indians for eighteen years past, and is thoroughly in their confidence, and fully understands their habits and customs.

Charles Francis Adams has written the following letter to a gentleman in Brooklyn who sent him a copy of the N. Y. Times containing an article in which it was said: "We have hopes that an aroused public spirit will find of making itself felt in the nominating conventions next year and that Mr. Adams may be called from his retirement to Quincy to restore to the Presidency the urgent dignity and legislative influence." "I cannot but be deeply moved by the voluntary expressions of esteem which I occasionally find in newspapers in reference to myself. I trust that they may not have the effect of making me bold or making me think of myself better than I ought. With regard to the suggestion made in the article to which you call my attention, I am sure it would be very agreeable to me to undertake the work, but I have, I fear, already on my mind quite as much as I can dare to do to accomplish during my term of life. Approaching so near the three score and ten prescribed as the limit of usefulness as

I do, I shall have to make haste or run great risk of leaving nothing in my hands. It is for this reason that I have been perhaps too indifferent to the wishes of many who have desired to have me called again into public life. I see nothing just which promises happy results within a short time. I cannot avoid steadily releasing myself from the responsibility of writing history—at least of putting out of reach of accident the valuable materials for writing it which have been placed in my hands, on which I have gathered in my own career. I doubt whether I could be made more useful to the world in any other way. Pray excuse me for this egotism and believe me," etc.

The New Democratic convention adopted a hard money platform. The constitutional convention of Alabama has adopted the "bill of rights" unanimously. It contains the following section: "The people of this State accept as a final and established fact that from the Federal Union there can be no secession of any State."

Further Government, the ex-priest, delivered his lecture in a Maryland village, and was mobbed, but rescued by the police.

The Grand Lodge I. O. O. F. met in Indianapolis on the 20th.

A yellow fever is raging at Howell's station, Florida, and the people are reported without food, medicine or attendance.

Miscellaneous.
The new Atlantic cable has had a good effect on ocean rates. Dispatches are now taken in one English shilling for each word; a large reduction from former rates.

One thousand Indians have congregated on the Black Hills country.

A Brooklyn judge was applied to for a writ to compel the principal of a public school to admit a rain-colored pupil. He refuses the writ on the ground that the public schools are a state charity, and that the state has a perfect right to determine how that charity shall be applied, and has consequently provided separate schools for white and colored pupils.

Lieutenant Guthrie, commanding the military post of Vicksburg, has telegraphed to Attorney General Pierpont that he has assurances that the civil officers of the disturbed districts of Mississippi are competent to preserve peace, and that a majority of the citizens are ready to aid the sheriff whenever called upon.

For a day or two there has been some feeling of uneasiness expressed as to progress of the bank syndicate, at San Francisco, California, which was occasioned to a considerable extent by the previous reports that the bank would re-open about the 16th inst., while as yet no sign of immediate resumption existed.

A rumor also prevailed that Michael Reese had backed down from his resignation to the syndicate guarantee, and that matters were not in as prosperous a condition as reported a week or two ago.

The new army of the Cumberland at Utica was a very fine affair.

The luncheon convention at Chicago was largely attended, and a determination to force prices to a higher figure was plainly apparent.

An interview with a director of the bank of California, it was stated that no ground existed for any feeling of distrust; and that so far as the withdrawal of Reese was concerned, it was not yet become a subject for consideration, and that the syndicate were going on independent of him; that at the present the guarantee fund subscribed amounts to a little over seven million dollars; that as to the time of re-opening nothing definite could be said, but that it would probably be about the 1st proximo; and that present matters are progressing prosperously but slowly.

Lady Baldwin, who has been elected a director, says that she is in a guarantee fund to a large amount.

An effort has been made in San Francisco, at the Pacific Exchange to resume business, but it found but few friends in the San Francisco market, and both these bars are working indirectly through the little board. No formal resumption of business by either of the big boards is probable until the opening of the Banks of California and Nevada.

Latest accounts state that over seven millions have been subscribed to the Bank of California guarantee fund.

The case of Tilton vs. Beecher was called in the Brooklyn court on the 20th, and went over to the next term by consent of counsel.

Commercial Matters.
St. Paul, September 21.

Wheat—In sympathy with Eastern markets, which have been sick for the past week, and are seemingly growing worse, prices have dropped here. No. 1 commanding but \$1.07; No. 2, \$1.05; No. 3, \$1.04, and rejected only 75c.

Street receipts remain small, though the receipts by rail are steadily increasing, keeping the elevator quite busy in taking in and shipping.

Corn 71¢ on track; 75¢ from store.

In oats a fairly active movement is noted, with a downward tendency in price, though there is no notable change in quotations. We quote 40¢40 on track; from store, 45¢45.

Flour—An active trade is noted in standard flour. An active trade is noted in standard flour. An active trade is noted in standard flour.

Butter—A fair local trade is noted at 16¢20 for good lots of dairy packed. Shipping grades, 15¢16.

Cheese quiet and in limited demand at 11¢12.

New potatoes nominally 40¢50 with little doing.

Peas, new fruit, 14¢.

Granges, \$4.20.

Apples in very liberal receipt, ranging in price according to quality, from \$2.00 to \$4.00.

Milwaukee, September 21.

Wheat—No. 1, \$1.07; No. 2, \$1.05; No. 3, \$1.04; No. 4, \$1.03; No. 5, \$1.02; No. 6, \$1.01; No. 7, \$1.00; No. 8, \$0.99; No. 9, \$0.98; No. 10, \$0.97; No. 11, \$0.96; No. 12, \$0.95; No. 13, \$0.94; No. 14, \$0.93; No. 15, \$0.92; No. 16, \$0.91; No. 17, \$0.90; No. 18, \$0.89; No. 19, \$0.88; No. 20, \$0.87; No. 21, \$0.86; No. 22, \$0.85; No. 23, \$0.84; No. 24, \$0.83; No. 25, \$0.82; No. 26, \$0.81; No. 27, \$0.80; No. 28, \$0.79; No. 29, \$0.78; No. 30, \$0.77; No. 31, \$0.76; No. 32, \$0.75; No. 33, \$0.74; No. 34, \$0.73; No. 35, \$0.72; No. 36, \$0.71; No. 37, \$0.70; No. 38, \$0.69; No. 39, \$0.68; No. 40, \$0.67; No. 41, \$0.66; No. 42, \$0.65; No. 43, \$0.64; No. 44, \$0.63; No. 45, \$0.62; No. 46, \$0.61; No. 47, \$0.60; No. 48, \$0.59; No. 49, \$0.58; No. 50, \$0.57; No. 51, \$0.56; No. 52, \$0.55; No. 53, \$0.54; No. 54, \$0.53; No. 55, \$0.52; No. 56, \$0.51; No. 57, \$0.50; No. 58, \$0.49; No. 59, \$0.48; No. 60, \$0.47; No. 61, \$0.46; No. 62, \$0.45; No. 63, \$0.44; No. 64, \$0.43; No. 65, \$0.42; No. 66, \$0.41; No. 67, \$0.40; No. 68, \$0.39; No. 69, \$0.38; No. 70, \$0.37; No. 71, \$0.36; No. 72, \$0.35; No. 73, \$0.34; No. 74, \$0.33; No. 75, \$0.32; No. 76, \$0.31; No. 77, \$0.30; No. 78, \$0.29; No. 79, \$0.28; No. 80, \$0.27; No. 81, \$0.26; No. 82, \$0.25; No. 83, \$0.24; No. 84, \$0.23; No. 85, \$0.22; No. 86, \$0.21; No. 87, \$0.20; No. 88, \$0.19; No. 89, \$0.18; No. 90, \$0.17; No. 91, \$0.16; No. 92, \$0.15; No. 93, \$0.14; No. 94, \$0.13; No. 95, \$0.12; No. 96, \$0.11; No. 97, \$0.10; No. 98, \$0.09; No. 99, \$0.08; No. 100, \$0.07; No. 101, \$0.06; No. 102, \$0.05; No. 103, \$0.04; No. 104, \$0.03; No. 105, \$0.02; No. 106, \$0.01; No. 107, \$0.00; No. 108, \$0.00; No. 109, \$0.00; No. 110, \$0.00; No. 111, \$0.00; No. 112, \$0.00; No. 113, \$0.00; No. 114, \$0.00; No. 115, \$0.00; No. 116, \$0.00; No. 117, \$0.00; No. 118, \$0.00; No. 119, \$0.00; No. 120, \$0.00; No. 121, \$0.00; No. 122, \$0.00; No. 123, \$0.00; No. 124, \$0.00; 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WASTED POWERS

BY DEAN INGLEW.

Grand is the beauty of the earth,
So gives her happy myriads birth,
And at her harvest feast and death,
But goes to sleep in sweet and dim;
Dread is the beauty of the earth,
The while she sits whose name is Love,
And waits, as Nixie did the dove,
To see if she would fly to him.
We wait for her, but she does not come,
On the dark floods and water springs,
The mired world the desolate sea;
With open windows from the pine,
All night, all day, he waits sublime,
Until the fullness of the time
Beveiled from hisernity.

THE POST-OFFICE OF DOVECOT SQUARE.

BY RHODA EMORY.

The young folks of Dovecot Square wanted a post-office, and one pleasant afternoon they all gathered on Alice Brown's steps to talk it over. Zack Brown selected himself chairman of the meeting by taking possession of a red chair on the veranda and calling out "Order!" in a very loud tone. The rest of the children were seated on the steps, except Johnny Snow, who mounted onto one of the flat gateposts.

"Order!" cried the chairman, again; and all were quiet.

"As many as want a post-office," he continued, "hold up their right hands."

"And hands, right and left, went up with a will.

"It's a vote," said Jack. "Now, where shall it be, is the next question?"

"Under our steps," said one.

"On the lamp-post," said another.

"Ladies and gentlemen, all listen to Morris," interrupted Chairman Zack.

And Morris Clark, the largest boy, went on to tell his plan.

"Let us have a box fastened just inside Zack Brown's gate. A wooden box will be the best, and it must have a hole in the top for the letters to go in."

"May I speak?" said Edith Snow.

"Miss Snow has the floor," says the chairman.

"I can get a box just right for that. It has a sliding cover and one of the boys can take out a hole in the top."

"I asked the boys to get a box as a razor," answered Charley Green, and I will do it."

"All right Green," replied Zack.

"We must have a postmaster," cried Johnny, from his high seat.

"And a postmistress," whispered Ellen Smith.

"And a post mistress," repeated Morris Clark, in a loud tone.

"I think Dick Draper would be a good one," said Edith.

"Dick Draper is named for postmistress—no, master," said chairman Zack.

"Who shall be mistress?"

"Fattie Hall," shouted Charley Green.

"All who want Dick and Fattie raise their right hands," cried the boy in the red chair.

Up they went again, left and right.

"We shall need postage-stamps," said Alice.

"I'll print 'em," screamed Johnny, from the gate post, "with my press."

"Johnny Snow has the contract for stamps," remarked speaker Zack, in a dignified manner. "Twenty-five pins."

The stamps will be sold at the post-office at the usual rates," he continued. "One pin, two pins, and three pins."

Here the meeting became noisy.

"Order!" cried the chairman. "Order! Order! ORDER!"

But it was too late. Order was gone and the meeting broke up in confusion.

But the post office was a success. Edith went home for the box, and Charley whittled a long, narrow hole in the cover, with his sharp knife. Zack found a skate-strap and fastened the box firmly to the post of the gate.

The three office-hours were from three to four, and the postmaster's from four to five in the afternoon. Letters could be dropped in at any time, but could only be taken out when the keeper was there.

It was a busy week in Dovecot Square while the post-office fever lasted, and many letters were sent and received.

The third day, when the excitement was at its height, Edith Snow had no real time signed, and so it will be copied here.

It was written on the leaf of a notebook and had a three-pin stamp on the outside. The direction was:

"Miss Snow,"

The inside read as follows:

"Miss Snow, I like my new school very well. I never had such a nice time."

"I shall hope you will like it as much as I do."

"I am sure you will like it as much as I do."

"I am sure you will like it as much as I do."

"I am sure you will like it as much as I do."

"I am sure you will like it as much as I do."

"I am sure you will like it as much as I do."

"I am sure you will like it as much as I do."

"I am sure you will like it as much as I do."

"I am sure you will like it as much as I do."

"I am sure you will like it as much as I do."

"I am sure you will like it as much as I do."

or a sledge-hammer in her cream? It is impossible, sir, for such articles to be hidden away in such small fishes."

The proprietor went away, growling, and as the stranger quietly slipped away at his cream, two young ladies came in, set down near him, and ordered some cream and cakes. He waited until they had eaten a little, and then he remarked:

"Beg pardon, ladies, but do you observe anything peculiar in the taste of this cream?"

They tasted, smacked their lips, and were not certain.

"Does it taste to you as if a plug of tobacco had fallen into the freezer?" he asked.

"Ah! kah!" they exclaimed, dropping their spoons and trying to spit out what they had eaten. Both rushed out, and it wasn't long before the proprietor rushed in.

"See here, what in blazes are you talking about?" he demanded. "What do you mean by plug tobacco in the freezer?"

"My kind friend, I asked the ladies if this cream tasted of plug tobacco. I don't taste any such taste, and I don't believe you used a bit of tobacco in it!"

"Well, you don't want to talk that way around here!" continued the proprietor.

"My ice cream is pure, and the man who says it isn't tells a bold lie!"

He went away again, and a woman with a long neck and a sad face sat down and said to the girl that she would take a small dish of lemon ice.

It was brought, and she had taken about two mouthfuls when the stranger inquired:

"Excuse me, madam, but do you know how this cream was made—have you any idea that they grated turnip and chalk with the cream?"

She didn't reply. She slowly rose up, wheeled around, and made for the door.

The stranger followed after, and by great good luck his coat tails cleared the door an instant too soon to be struck by a five po and box of figs, hurled with great force by the indignant proprietor. As he reached the curbstone he halted, looked at the door of the parlor, and soliloquized:

"There are times when people should infer, and there are times when they shouldn't. I suppose if I had asked this woman if she thought they hashed up a saw-mill in the cream she'd have felt a circular saw going down her throat."

AN HOUR AT THE CENTRAL

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"I can get a box just right for that. It has a sliding cover and one of the boys can take out a hole in the top."

"I asked the boys to get a box as a razor," answered Charley Green, and I will do it."

"All right Green," replied Zack.

"We must have a postmaster," cried Johnny, from his high seat.

"And a postmistress," whispered Ellen Smith.

"And a post mistress," repeated Morris Clark, in a loud tone.

"I think Dick Draper would be a good one," said Edith.

"Dick Draper is named for postmistress—no, master," said chairman Zack.

"Who shall be mistress?"

"Fattie Hall," shouted Charley Green.

"All who want Dick and Fattie raise their right hands," cried the boy in the red chair.

Up they went again, left and right.

"We shall need postage-stamps," said Alice.

"I'll print 'em," screamed Johnny, from the gate post, "with my press."

"Johnny Snow has the contract for stamps," remarked speaker Zack, in a dignified manner. "Twenty-five pins."

The stamps will be sold at the post-office at the usual rates," he continued. "One pin, two pins, and three pins."

Here the meeting became noisy.

"Order!" cried the chairman. "Order! Order! ORDER!"

But it was too late. Order was gone and the meeting broke up in confusion.

But the post office was a success. Edith went home for the box, and Charley whittled a long, narrow hole in the cover, with his sharp knife. Zack found a skate-strap and fastened the box firmly to the post of the gate.

The three office-hours were from three to four, and the postmaster's from four to five in the afternoon. Letters could be dropped in at any time, but could only be taken out when the keeper was there.

It was a busy week in Dovecot Square while the post-office fever lasted, and many letters were sent and received.

The third day, when the excitement was at its height, Edith Snow had no real time signed, and so it will be copied here.

It was written on the leaf of a notebook and had a three-pin stamp on the outside. The direction was:

"Miss Snow,"

The inside read as follows:

"Miss Snow, I like my new school very well. I never had such a nice time."

"I shall hope you will like it as much as I do."

"I am sure you will like it as much as I do."

"I am sure you will like it as much as I do."

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came of him."

"Got run over by a bus!" sobbed the boy.

"No, my son; he got to be Governor of Michigan. Will you promise to try to be a Governor?"

"Yes."

"And next time you'll run rather than fight!"

"Yes, sir, if I can't get hold of a club."

He was told to go.

A FADED FLOWER.

"Who's this?" asked the court as a man of forty stood before the bar—dirty, ragged and outlandish in look and dress.

"Martin Henry Jackson," was the answer.

"Well, you are the meanest looking old vagrant I ever saw. You look as if you had slept with the hogs."

"How can I help it?" asked the fellow.

"Hang it, man, if I had but one finger and one toe left I'd put in a better appearance than you do, or blow my head off."

"I want any work and no money."

"There you are fat and healthy as the head cook on a steamboat, and yet you loaf around the streets, chew the cores, sleep in sheds and put up with anything rather than do a stroke of work. I wish I could send you up for a thousand years."

"What have I done?" asked the old vag.

"Nothing, nothing at all. That's what ails you. If you should get the head cook on a steamboat, and yet you loaf around the streets, chew the cores, sleep in sheds and put up with anything rather than do a stroke of work. I wish I could send you up for a thousand years."

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FALL SEEDING.

Where oats stubble is to be seeded to wheat, it is my practice to plow it up as soon as the oats are removed. I find it easier work than to wait till September, after the sun has baked it for a month. I plow as deep as possible, with an ordinary steel plow, and at seeding time, scatter the manure and cover it, and comparatively shallow, placing the manure where it will be immediately available there young wheat when it sprouts—then harrow the field smoothly before sowing the grain. By this method the oats stubble is left below, undisturbed, to keep the soil loose, and furnish additional food when it rots. I have drilled in my wheat for the last two years, and believe the extra yield of the two crops above what they would have been sowed broadcast, has always paid for the drill, and it is still as good as ever.—Cor. Ohio Farmer.

The "Housekeeper" of Our Health.

The liver is the great purifying or blood cleansing organ of the system. Set the great housekeeper of our health at work, and the system is kept in a healthy condition. The liver is the great purifying or blood cleansing organ of the system. Set the great housekeeper of our health at work, and the system is kept in a healthy condition. The liver is the great purifying or blood cleansing organ of the system. Set the great housekeeper of our health at work, and the system is kept in a healthy condition.

PHILLIP HENK,

is still at his old stand in Chaska, and confidently announces to the public that he has the

Largest Stock

of all kinds and descriptions in

HARDWARE

of all kinds and descriptions in

CARVER COUNTY,

consisting of

STOVES,

IRON,

NAILS,

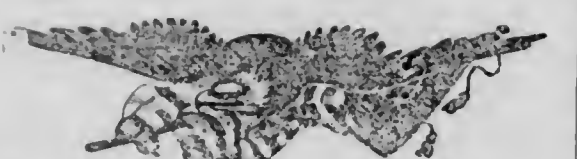
THE WEEKLY VALLEY HERALD—Rates of Advertising.

Space	1 w.	1 m.	3 m.	6 m.	1 year.
1 inch	1.25	2.00	4.00	6.00	10.00
2 inch	2.50	4.00	8.00	12.00	20.00
3 inch	3.75	6.00	12.00	18.00	30.00
4 inch	5.00	8.00	16.00	24.00	40.00
5 inch	6.25	10.00	20.00	30.00	50.00
6 inch	7.50	12.00	24.00	36.00	60.00
7 inch	8.75	14.00	28.00	42.00	70.00
8 inch	10.00	16.00	32.00	48.00	80.00
9 inch	11.25	18.00	36.00	54.00	90.00
10 inch	12.50	20.00	40.00	60.00	100.00

Legal advertisements, 75 cents per folio, first insertion, and 35 cents each subsequent insertion. Payment required on delivery of ad. A legal folio is 250 ems solid matter. Local notices 10 cents per line for one insertion. Transient advertisements payable in advance.

The Valley Herald

Official County Paper.



A. L. DU TOIT, Publisher.
H. A. CHILDS, Editor.

DEMOCRATIC REPUBLICAN STATE TICKET.

- For Governor, D. L. BUELL, of Houston County.
- For Lieutenant Governor, E. W. DURANT, of Washington County.
- For Secretary of State, ADOLPHUS S. HERMAN, of Olmsted County.
- For State Auditor, P. H. RAHLEY, of Wabasha County.
- For State Treasurer, ALBERT SHEPHERD, of Ramsey County.
- For Chief Justice, LAFAYETTE EMMETT, of Rice County.
- For Attorney General, R. A. JONES, of Olmsted County.
- For Clerk of the Supreme Court, ARCHIBALD McLEOD, of St. Louis County.
- For Railroad Commissioner, W. T. BONNELL, of McLeod County.

From the Platform adopted at the last Democratic State Convention: Third. That we are opposed to all attempts to limit the freedom of the press of the country.

Fourth. Return to gold and silver as a basis of the currency of the country, with immediate preparation and effective measures to secure the resumption of specie payments.

Fifth. A tariff for revenue only—consistent with an honest administration. No free protection. No government partnership with protected monopolies.

Sixth. Equal and exact justice to all men: no partial legislation, no partial taxation.

Seventh. Free men, uniform exercise laws; no summary laws.

The Glencoe Register and Hutchinson Enterprise won't consolidate worth a cent, neither will money buy the Enterprise.

The board of education of Chicago have disbanded the Bible from the public schools, with but one dissenting vote.

The Perham News, "down right" opposed to building Otter Tail County for the sum of \$100,000 to build a narrow gauge railroad through that county and calls it G. B. Wright's swindle for the benefit of Fergus Falls and incidentally, G. B. Wright's pocket.

The Anti-Monopoly Convention met at Owatonna on Sept. 22d, and was a huge affair, eight counties being represented, four of which had one delegate each, two had two delegates each, and the others were from Goodhue and Rice, twenty-nine delegates all told. What a mighty power!

We had not heard from Ara Burton for a long time and thought he had retired from public life, until that Anti-Monopoly Convention brought him out. "Ara! have you come to this?"

The Glencoe Register contained a sermon for the Minneapolis wheat ring last week, and we are informed that they have come to time and give all the wheat buyers in Glencoe an equal chance with Van Auker & Lange.

Persons, who are running threshing machines this season, report the greatest yield of wheat ever known in this county and the damage less than ten per cent. They say a large portion of the wheat averages from 20 to 40 bushels per acre, and have not threshed any that averaged less than 25 bushels per acre. Wheat that stood in the shock, through all the rains is but little damaged. A. P. Milliput of San Francisco, threshed his wheat direct from the shock last week and says it is number one, having sold two loads as number one.

The population of the state, as gleaned from the state census now nearly completed, is 603,250.

The Weekly Valley Herald.

A. L. DU TOIT & CO., Proprietors.

VOLUME 14

CHASKA, MINNESOTA, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 30 1875

TERMS, \$1.50 Per Annum.

NUMBER 6

County Convention.

The democratic county convention will meet at Young America on Saturday next. We have refrained from saying anything of the merits or demerits of any one desirous of nomination by that convention, and shall not now, as we deem it best for the delegates to assemble and discuss those questions themselves in convention. The men whose names have been prominently mentioned for the several offices are honest, upright and well qualified, for aught that we know. But it will be the duty of that convention to select candidates for the several county offices from the whole people, no one person having any claims or rights whatever upon the convention for a nomination, and we have no doubt the convention will perform that duty conscientiously, and nominate the most competent men in the county for the several offices, which should be done without fear or favor.

THE MINNEAPOLIS MAIL DO'UT THINK Frank J. Mead, is competent for the office of Clerk of Court of Hennepin County because he has always been a Bourbon democrat, notwithstanding Frank entered the first Minnesota regiment in April 1861, served until March 1863, when he was discharged for disability, and in August 1864 again entered the service and was mustered out in January 1866.

We opine that Frank is competent and the Mail will be obliged to accept him as the next Clerk of Court in Hennepin County.

Judge Lynch lives even in Ohio, and James W. Shell, who murdered Miss Allie Laughlin in Logan county a short time since, in a most brutal manner which are detailed in another column, has learned the sure and terrible justice of that outraged Judge. He was taken from the jail and hanged to a tree by the citizens.

The prospect of a treaty with the Indians, for the Black Hills, is not very flattering, the Indians don't want to be humbugged any more.

THE COMMISSIONERS, who examined Mullett \$300,000, fraud in Chicago, have reported and recommended patching the thing up, and think it will stand, a while any way.

That is the way the money goes, and whose money is it?

SOUND TRUTHS.

"Currency is the medium by which the exchange of commodities is effected, and being intended to pass as the representative of property, it ought to be of intrinsic value, and always worth the property which it represents.

The stability and intrinsic worth of currency is the foundation of the commercial system, and the basis of public confidence in all transactions and considerations relative to property.

Gold and silver are among civilized nations the common medium or homogeneous representative of commodities, on account of their beauty, their durability, their susceptibility of being coined, and their intrinsic and absolute worth, arising from the labor expended in producing them at the mines."

"My views on the currency question" says Carl Schurz, "are pretty generally known, as they have been set forth in my speeches, but I will say to you in brief, that I have come back to America more strongly opposed to inflation than ever before."

Grand Picnic Ball and Shooting-Match.

will take place Sunday October 10th at John Etzel's Grove in Victoria. The undersigned respectfully invites the Public, especially his friends, promising to give satisfaction in every respect. Every rifleman and hunter should try his luck, and shoot a fat goose.—Good Music will be in attendance.

JOHN ETZEL.

AUGUST FLOWER.

The most miserable beings in the world are those suffering from dyspepsia and Liver Complaint.

More than seventy-five per cent of the people in the United States are afflicted with these two diseases and their effect, such as our stomach sick head ache, habitual constipation, impure blood, heartburn, waterbrash, gawing and burning pains at the pit of the stomach, yellow skin coated tongue and disagreeable taste in the mouth, coming up of the food after eating, loss of spirits, &c Go to the Drug Store of Franken and Staken Chaska or G. Nelson Carver, and get a 75 cent bottle or a sample bottle for 10 cents. Try it.

The Valley Herald.

Deutsches Departement.

Redakteur: John Reiter.

Demokratisch-liberales Staats-ticket.

Für Gouverneur: D. L. Buehl, v. Houston Co.

Für Lieutenant Gouverneur: C. W. Durant, von Washington Co.

Für Staatssekretär: Adolph Hermann, v. Olmsted Co.

Für Staats-Auditor: P. H. Rahley von Wabasha County.

Für Staats-Schatzmeister: Albert Schaffer, von Ramsey Co.

Für Richter: Lafayette Emmett, von Rice Co.

Für General-Anwalt: R. A. Jones, von Olmsted Co.

Für Clerk der Supreme Court: A. M. McLeod, von St. Louis Co.

Für Eisenbahn-Commissär: W. T. Bonnell, von McLeod Co.

An die Leser des deutschen „Valley Herald.“

Die große Theilnahme und Begeisterung des „Valley Herald“ seitdem die deutsche Zeitung in Chaska erschienen, und der allgemeine Ruf in unserm und angrenzenden Gebiete nach „mehr deutsch“, macht eine Umbekanntmachung notwendig. Das Journal des Valleys erleidet eine Veränderung darin, daß die deutsche Abtheilung in einem besonderen Beiblatt, aus zwei Seiten, und vierzehn Spalten bestehend, in künftiger Zeit erscheint. Wir freuen und wünschen, unseren Lesern künftig etwas mehr Lesestoff bieten zu können. Das unsere literarische Abtheilung nicht ganz unbenutzt geblieben, beweist die kanthare Liste der Abonnenten, die von Woche zu Woche in Zahlen zunehmen. Wir werden uns bemühen, die Abtheilung in künftiger Zeit noch mehr zu bereichern. Die Beilagen werden die Zeit, namentlich die geistlichen und weltlichen Zeitungen, aus dem Valleys und angrenzenden Gebieten, für die Ausübung ihrer beruflichen Pflichten, das Valleys verleiht in künftiger Zeit, und schenkt mit einem guten Willen. Auf Wiedersehen, nächstes Jahr.

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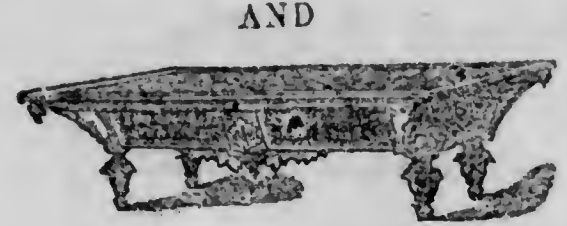
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Minneapolis Headquarters



PARLOR BILLIARD HALL.

CHASKA MINN.
Keeps constantly on hand Choice

WINES, LIQUORS, And Pure Havana Cigars.

Kept in stock, at Lowest Prices

S. DODGE, Propr.

North Western Hotel.

GLENGOE, MINN.
Is centrally located, and has good stabling attached.
JOSEPH EHEIM, Propr.
Feb. 25 ly.

MONITOR HOUSE.

WEST Minneapolis Minn.

FRANK'S BLOCK, 1st Street.
This hotel is newly furnished and centrally located, with good stabling attached, offering superior attention to the travelers and boarders.
FRANK DARR, Propr.

WASHINGTON HOUSE

CHASKA MINN.

JOHN KERKER, Propr.

Board by the day or week for reason able prices. First class saloon attached. Good stabling attached to the premises. Travelers will find themselves at home with me.

CLARK HOUSE

MINNEAPOLIS MINN.

Corner of Hennepin Avenue and fourth street.
Opened November 17th 1874, and furnished with all modern improvements.
F. W. HANSON, Propr.

New Goods, New Prices

AT A. C. LASSENS.

ACONIA, MINN.

I hereby announce to the citizens of Aconia and vicinity that I have a complete stock of

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, BOOTS, SHOES, GLASSWARE, CROCKERY, And everything usually kept in a country store.

Give me a call before purchasing elsewhere.

NEW STORE.

At Waconia, Minn.

BY ADOLPH EISELINE.

Keeps a full stock of general merchandise and will pay the highest market price for produce.

Dec. 17-ly

HARNESS & SADDLERY.

WATERTOWN, MINN.

S. B. KOHLER, Keeps constantly on hand a large assortment of harnesses, saddlery, Blankets and Trimmings.
Repairing done with neatness and dispatch.

NEW UNION MILLS.

At Watertown, Minn.

MEYER & ROESCHKEISE, Props.

Everything is new and first class, with New Middlings Purifier. Three run of stone, two for wheat and one for feed.

Dec 17-ly

MAHILLAS BROS.

DENTON MINN.

Keeps constantly on hand a large stock of Dry Goods, Groceries and everything usually kept in a country store, and will sell the same cheap as elsewhere. Give him a call before purchasing elsewhere.

Jan. 7 ly.

ATTENTION.

Holiday and wedding parties, when you want good No. 1 beer, call on Peter Hils at his brewery where it can be furnished on the shortest notice.

Carver Steammill.

The undersigned announce to the public that they prepare all kinds of flour, bran &c. Also all kinds of grinding done for farmers on short notice and liberal prices. Those wanting work done in our mill will do well to call on us before going elsewhere.

Geo. Meiner & George Kronschnabel.
Carver June 16th 1875.

HOME ITEMS

REDUCTION IN FARE.

Minneapolis & Return \$1.65. Fare \$1.10.
Minneapolis & St. Louis Railway.

Hastings & Dakota Ry. Time Table.

Trains going North, depart,	10:15 A. M.
Trains going South,	6:30 P. M.
Trains going North, arrive,	6:30 A. M.
Trains going South, arrive,	4:15 P. M.

Shakopee, Chaska & Carver Accommodation Trains.

Trains going West, with all trains on Sioux City R.	8:55 A. M.
Trains going East,	8:50 A. M.
Trains going West, arrive,	9:40 A. M.
Trains going East, arrive,	1:30 P. M.
Trains going West, depart,	5:30 P. M.
Trains going East, depart,	5:30 P. M.

OFFICERS OF CARVER County.

Co. Treasurer—F. Hassenstab.
Co. Auditor—L. Stronkowski.
Co. Reg. of Deeds—F. Greiner.
Co. Sheriff—F. E. Du Toit.
Co. Clerk of Court—G. Krayenbuhl.
Co. Attorney—E. Hanlin.
Co. Surveyor—J. O. Hennings.
Co. Judge of Probate—C. H. Lienau.
Co. School Supt.—Wm. Benson.
Co. Coroner—Fred Oberle.
COUNTY COMMISSIONERS.
Rohd. Patterson, Chairman.
S. R. Kohler.
Frederick Hils.
A. J. Carlson.
R. Erhard.

DIED.

In Dahlgreen Wednesday Sept. 29 h. Bacin. Omsorg, aged 48 years.
Mr. Omsorg was one of the first settlers in Carver County, and was highly respected by all who knew him, and his death will be sadly mourned by a large circle of friends. The funeral will take place at Carver to-morrow morning (Friday) at half past 10 o'clock.

—Zephyrs and fine yarns at Mrs. F. Salter's.

—Go and get a can of fresh Salmon at Linenfelser and Fabers.

—The republican county convention is called to meet at Waconia Oct. 14th. See call in another column.

—Sheepings from 10 to 15 cents at Thies & Wolffs.

—French sable and beaver trimmings at Mrs. F. Salter.

—F. Linenfelser, of the firm of Linenfelser & Faber started on his semi-annual trip to Chicago and New York on Monday last, to purchase their fall stock of goods.

—John Neuminger has erected a new building and opened a meat market opposite the National Hotel, where he is prepared to meet his old customers and furnish all kinds of fresh meats and sausage.

—A car load of fresh groceries just rec'd at Thies & Wolffs.

—The Illustrated Household Magazine for September comes to our table fresh and sparkling as ever. This is one of the best family magazines published in this country. The house-keepers department alone is worth the price of it, \$1 a year.

—J. B. Hunnison of Shakopee, while playing a match game of ball last Friday, throwing a ball from third to first base, broke his arm just above the elbow.

—Dry goods cheaper than ever at Thies & Wolffs.

STOLEN.—From the National Hotel stable last Sunday night, a horse belonging to Eugene Pichette. The thief was followed through Shakopee to Belle Plaine, where all trace was lost. That swamp fox must have followed Fred home, to get revenge for shooting at him.

TIN-WARE.—Henry Vantz has a large stock of tinware of his own manufacture from the best of tin, at his shop next door to the National Hotel, which he offers for sale cheap.

MILLINERY.

Mrs. F. Salter has just received her fall stock of millinery goods. The latest styles of bonnets, hats, and the largest assortment ever brought to Chaska.

PEOPLE'S TICKET.

Register of Deeds: F. GREINER, Treasurer: PETER WEGGO, Sheriff: F. E. DU TOIT, Co. Attorney: E. Hanlin, Judge of Probate: J. A. SARGENT, Surveyor: H. J. CHEVRE, Chairman: C. O. CONNOR, M. KELLY, Coroner: F. OBERLE, Repres. 1st Dist: J. F. Dille.

Third legislative district convention at Watertown October 20th. See call.

Subscribe for your county paper.

Green, Wm., Geo. Meiner, Secy. 1st Dist.

Horse Thieves.

—Sheriff Du Toit received a telegram from Sheriff Flaherty of Shakopee last Friday morning, requiring his assistance to arrest a gang of horse thieves rendezvoused in the swamps near New Market. Fred is always up for fun and excitement and started post haste for Shakopee, where he met Sheriff Flaherty and a posse, all armed "cap a pie" and they made for their man, arriving near the swamp about dark. They took a little rest and about one o'clock Saturday morning they entered the swamps on the trail, and after traveling through the marshes and brush as thick as hair on a dog (as Fred expressed it) for about three hours, they sighted their men, and loudly yelled to them to surrender, but the pursued could not see it, and took leg bail through the brush, followed by a volley from the revolvers of the sheriff's posse. They continued to follow them and to shoot where they saw the birds last, but finally losing all trace, the sheriff and his party were obliged to return, a tired hungry lot of men, and finally convinced that it was useless to try to capture horse thieves in the swamps about New Market. We are informed that there is a large extent of wild lands in that locality, consisting of marsh and brush land, where it is almost impossible for man or beast to get through, and it has been the rendezvous for a gang of horse thieves for many years.

Incendiarism.

—A most dastardly attempt was made one night last week to burn the dwelling house of C. Kohler of Watertown, located on his farm and occupied by a tenant.

The man living in the house got up about three o'clock a. m. and stepped out door, and seeing a light on the other side, stepped around and there was a fire burning close beside the house, which he extinguished, and saw a bunch of shavings had been placed between the siding a few feet from the ground, which had burned out. The house was occupied by a man, his wife and three small children, and having lived in the vicinity but a short time, no one presumes the dastardly deed to injure him. This is the second case of incendiarism in Watertown in the last six months, the first having been more successful, (the barn of J. A. C. Flood) and not being satisfied with that, the dastardly scoundrel has no regard for human life, and sets fire to a dwelling where an innocent woman and her children are peacefully sleeping, fit the dreaming of the fiend in human shape who is applying the torch to their peaceful home. The halter would be too mild a punishment for such a brute.

The County Fair.

The county fair was held at Carver last Friday and Saturday, the strong feature of which was the lack of exhibitors. The attendance on the first day was very light as usual.

On Saturday, the town was crowded with people, teams and cattle, it being the regular monthly fair day. The exhibits at the hall were few but meritorious. We were disappointed in seeing so few vegetables and farm produce in a county where the hall might have been filled with that which would have delighted the friend of Minnesota.

Mr. William Sarver, had a very fine display of vegetables, among which we noticed, the peerless potato, a large smooth white variety, which is very productive, and an excellent potato for table use, also some large Hubbard squash and scarlet horn carrot. Frank Acker of Watertown, exhibited a sample of early rose potatoes, the largest of which weighed two and a half pounds, they received the 1st premium.

Two mammoth squashes, raised by Chas. A. Gau attracted considerable attention, the largest measuring 7 feet in circumference and weighing 157 pounds.

There were a few samples of winter and spring wheat, barley and oats that were perfect, but there should have been many more entries, especially should every town in the county have had samples there.

Mrs. F. Salter of Chaska, had a very fine display of millinery goods, which attracted the attention and admiration of the ladies, of which there were a large number present during the afternoon. The ladies department was decidedly as much neglected as any other. But among the few entries were articles of merit, among which was a tidy in worsted, samples of head work and work on perforated card board, by Miss Clara Lewis, also a tidy in worsted, cotton ground, by Miss Effie Anderson.

Mrs. Chas. DeWalter, exhibited a monument of shells and stones, which attracted considerable notice, and was a fine specimen.

The display of fruit was better than we expected, although the exhibitors were few. There were several entries of grapes, representing the Concord, Isabella, Rogers and Delaware, and all were splendid samples, demonstrating that grapes can be raised here to good advantage. Paul Wolff displayed 13 varieties of apples, of which his Duchess, Montreal Beauty, Athens

and large fine apples proves that they can be raised in this county. Mr. Wolff is the pioneer apple man in this county, and has persisted in it until he now raises all the apples he needs for his own use, and made 5 barrels of cider, a sample of which he had on exhibition which was No. 1.

Andrew Peterson of Lakewood also exhibited some fine varieties of apples, consisting of the Duchess, Wealthy, Fall Stripe, Sol. Hyslop and Transcendent, and the Rogers and Isabella grapes.

Before leaving the hall we must not forget the "twins" exhibited by Mr. and Mrs. Henry Krummer of Benton. Two boys 11 months old, and two brighter pleasure looking little fellows never looked upon and they resembled each other as much as two peas. They must have taken the premium.

The exhibition of stock was very light, but few entries, among which we noticed a three year old Durham and Ashby Bull, weighing 1628 pounds and entered by Silas Cole of Young America.

Among the farm machinery on exhibition, that attracted the most attention of farmers was one of Woods Harvesters with looks self-evident attachment. It binds with wire and does its work in good shape. If it proves a success, good by to all other reapers.

Japs & Barnick of Watertown, had one of their cross plows on exhibition which was declared by all farmers to be the finest looking plow, and best made of any they had ever seen, and was the only farm implement exhibited, which was manufactured in Carver County.

Messrs. Japs & Barnick, are running their manufactory to its full capacity and are finding sale for all they can make, and their plows are giving perfect satisfaction to all who use them.

The annual meeting was held at the office of Frank Warner at 1 o'clock p. m. Saturday, when the following officers were elected, for the ensuing year. Prest. William Sarver; Vice Prest's, W. H. Mills, John Koch; Sec't, Frank Warner; Treas., H. W. Busse, Directors, L. H. Griffin, Carver; F. E. DuToit, Chaska; John Wood, Chanhassen; Andrew Peterson, Lakewood; Wm. Haback, Waconia; August Krause, Watertown; Chas. Ludloff, Dahlgreen; John Maddy, Hollywood; James Patterson, Camden; N. Cole, Young America; Conrad Pfeiffer, Benton; Patrick Conboy, Hancock; A. J. Carlson, Saufrancisco.

We desired to give a more extended description of many articles on exhibition, and notice many more, but our space forbids. We hope the people of this county will take greater interest in our county fairs hereafter, for it is only by all doing what they can, that fairs will be successful.

LAND SALE.

STATE OF MINNESOTA, LAND OFFICE, St. Paul, Aug. 24th 1875.

NOTICE, is hereby given that the County Auditor will offer at public sale all the Sections of land that have been appraised and remain unsold in the County of Carver, at Chaska, on Saturday October 30th 1875 at ten o'clock A. M.

Descriptive lists of the tracts to be offered, their appraised value and terms of sale will be on file at the Auditor's office in said county for the information of the public.

Lands upon which the interest is delinquent for two years or more will be declared forfeited and re-offered.

Fifteen per cent. of the purchase money and interest at the rate of seven per cent. on the balance from the day of sale to the first of June 1876 will be required on the day of sale. On lands sold in advance of the first of June of each year, upon a failure to pay the balance when due, the land reverts to the state without further notice or process, and will again be sold at public sale, unless double the amount of interest due is paid on or before the first of June of each year.

O. P. WHITCOMB, Commissioner.

SIOUX CITY & ST. PAUL RAILROADS.

Passenger Accommodation.

LEAVE	ARRIVE
Table 9:00 A. M.	Shakopee 9:18 A. M.
Chaska 9:10 P. M.	5:30 P. M.
Shakopee 9:25 A. M.	5:45 A. M.
Chaska 9:30 P. M.	6:00 P. M.

These Companies now offer in Southwestern Minnesota 900,000 Acres OF THE FINEST LAND in the STATE.

At low prices. On long credit. With easy payments. At low rates of interest. These lands are very productive. Easy of cultivation. Convenient to markets, and to Villages, Churches & Schools.

Alternate sections mostly occupied by actual residents: climate pleasant and healthy.

For circular giving full information, or for prices of particular lands, apply by letter or personally to "Land Department" of either Company, at St. Paul, Minnesota. J. W. BISHOP, General Manager.

HOOPS AND HOOP-POLES.

We will buy hoops and hoop-poles at all stations from Chaska to Norwood and pay the highest market price. Will be at Benton, Norwood and Young America every Friday to receive and pay for them.

LINENFELSER & FABER.

Minneapolis Lumber Yard.

If you want to buy dry common lumber from 10 to 14 dollars per thousand; Dry flooring 20 to 32 dollars; X shingles at \$2.60, Lath \$2. Dimension timber all sizes and lengths 14 to 17 dollars per thousand, go to Lusk at Minneapolis Depot.

Highest market price for wood in exchange for lumber.

1st Floor class doors at \$1.55 to \$2.00. Window sash at Minneapolis prices.

The Old Pioneer Harness Shop.

CARVER MINN.

JOHN HECKELRATH, Pro.

A very large assortment of double and single harness, constantly kept on hand. Repairing done to order on short notice. Prices to suit the times. Store opposite Holmes & Anderson, Main St. Carver.

Fletcher, Loring & Eyre

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN DRY GOODS CLOTHING, &c.

137 Masonic Block, Nicollet Avenue, opposite the Post Office. Oldest House and largest stock in the city.

H. J. KENNING, Architect And Builder

CHASKA MINN.

Has permanently located in Chaska, and will do all kinds of drafting, accurate measurements given. Also will do all kinds of building, either by contract, or furnish any amount of men by day at the lowest possible figures. All work done in the best of workman-like manner. Any amount of references given if required.

Also practical mill-wright and machinist.

Those wanting work done in any line will do well by giving me a call before going elsewhere.

WANTED 500,000 HOOPS

At Carver and Chaska Railroad Stations.

The undersigned will inspect them and pay cash every Monday.

sept 2-6m. HENRY FABEL, JOHN HENDRICKS.

NEW HARNESS SHOP.

(30)

The undersigned has just opened a harness shop at Chaska and will manufacture harnesses to order at hard times prices. Keeps constantly on hand a large stock of goods in the harness and saddlery line. Give me a call.

Dated Chaska May 1st 1875.

M. HAMMER, Propr.

WAGONS! WAGONS!

JOSEPH ESS.

Has now on hand and is constantly manufacturing LUMBER WAGONS, LIGHT DOUBLES AND SINGLE WAGONS AND BUGGIES.

He will sell cheap and guarantee satisfaction to his customers. Those in need of any thing in his line will do well to give him a call before purchasing else where.

All kinds of repairing done on short notice. Call at his shop. The large brown colored two story building just above Barthels Sacon Chaska Minn.

Auction! Auction!!

Having taken out a license as Auctioneer in Carver county, I am prepared to do any business in my line, in any manner and on terms to suit those who employ me.

JERRIE EHEMAN.

\$5 TO \$20 per day at home

Terms: Address Geo. Simons & Co. Portland Maine.

HENRY KENNING, Contractor and Builder.

CHASKA MINN.

Will do all kinds of erecting and finishing of buildings on short notice, either by the day or by contract.

Democratic Convention.

The democratic convention for the 3d legislative district of Carver county will be held at Watertown October 2nd 1875 at 10 o'clock a. m. for the purpose of nominating a candidate for the legislature. Towns are entitled to the same number of delegates as in the county convention.

Notice to Dog Owners.

All persons owning Dogs in the Village of Chaska are hereby notified that unless they call upon the Captain Office and pay their license on or before the 1st day of October 1875 they will be proceeded against in accordance with Ordinance No 9 of said Village.

Chaska Sept. 22nd 1875.

J. F. DILLEY, Village Marshal.

John Frank Merchant Tailor

AND DEALER IN Ready Made Clothing, Cloths, and GENTS FURNISHING GOODS.

Clothing made to order on short notice. Good work guaranteed and cheap for cash.

Shop next door to National Hotel.

CHASKA MINN.

MINNESOTA FARMERS' MUTUAL Fire Association,

OF MINNEAPOLIS,

Has now been in operation eight years and a half in the State.

Insures only farm property, and has paid out, up to date, over one hundred thousand dollars for losses.

It is purely a farmers' company controlled by a board of over forty directors, chosen by the members from the farming community, and insures insurance to the farmers at less than one-half the rates charged by any other company doing business in the State.

Its Principles

are co-operative, each party insured paying on his proportion of the actual losses and expenses.

Patrons of Husbandry.

It has now passed under the control of the Order of Patrons of Husbandry, having been recommended by the State Grange at its last session, every officer and all but three of the directors being members of the Grange.

Its President is Hon. J. Q. FARMER, of Spring Valley, Fillmore county. Vice President, Hon. GEO. L. PARON of Waconia, Master of the State Grange. Treasurer, Hon. J. O. WILSON, of Sauk Centre, Todd county.

Secretary, W. A. NIMOCK, of Minneapolis, Director for Carver County, PAUL BIERLIN. For full information respecting the Company and its workings, apply to Paul Bierlin or to the general office at Minneapolis.

W. A. NIMOCKS, Sec'y

SALES

HALLS SAFE & LOCK CO.

M. A. BIGFORD, GEN'L AGT.

Minneapolis, Dakota and British Possession.

NO 46 JACKSON ST. ST. PAUL, MINN.

SUMMONS.

STATE OF MINNESOTA, COUNTY OF CARVER. } S. S.